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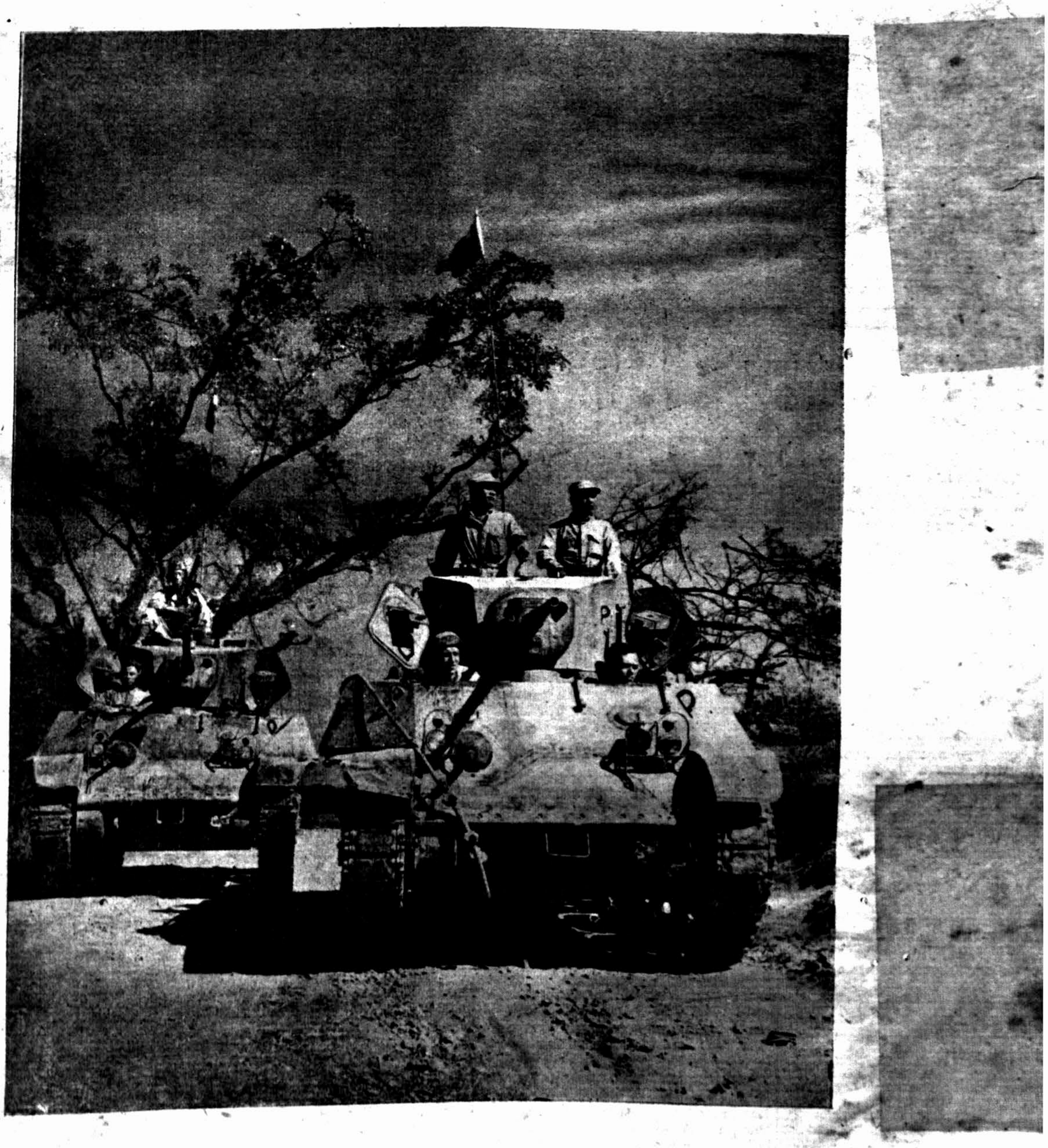
Into Battle



Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit: A Pen-Picture

(See Page 3)

HARLEY STREET—THE HOME OF DOCTORS

BY DAVID THURLOW

Like many other streets in London, Harley Street is the home of a single profession. This dignified thoroughfare houses the consulting rooms of the most eminent Medical practitioners in England.

If you ask a Londoner what business he is in, or to what profession he belongs, it is more likely than not that he will tell you the name of the street in which he works, because that will often give you a clue as to what his work is.

The most famous doctors in London practise in Harley Street; the journalists work in Fleet Street; the diamond merchants in Hatton Garden; the wholesale grocers have their offices in Eastcheap; the provision merchants in Tooley Street; the grain brokers in Mark Lane; and the rubber brokers in Mincing Lane. In Lombard Street you will find the stately offices of the world's most famous banking houses; in Throgmorton Street you will find Stock Exchange brokers by the hundred; in Leadenhall Street are the shipping companies; in Savile Row, the tailors. The list might be continued for a dozen more streets and trades.

Harley Street is a straight and dignified thoroughfare which runs into the West End of London from north to south—from the green grass and the trees and the orderly flower beds of Regents Park, in the north, down almost to Oxford Street, which is one of London's busiest commercial arteries. Harley Street holds 150 large houses, most of them four floors high. With only three or four exceptions, these houses are full of doctors—on an average, about 8 to 10 doctors to a house.

On the east side of the street there is a bank at the top and a bank at the bottom. On the west side of the street there is that towering edifice the famous London Clinic, at the top, and down near the bottom there is an old, yellowish stone building called Queen's College, which was founded in 1848, and is the oldest college for women in England. Those are the exceptions.

Generations ago Britain's most famous doctors actually lived in their houses in Harley Street. Nowadays the value to their professional standard of being able to put up their name on a small brass-plate beside the front door of a house in Harley Street is so great that the eminent surgeons, specialists and consultant physicians can expect no more than to obtain one or two rooms in this street.

Most Harley Street doctors spend half their day at one of the big London hospitals either operating or tending the patients in the wards, or teaching the students who attend the hospitals. For this work they usually receive little or no fee. When their hospital work is finished, they visit their consulting rooms where they may have as many as 10 or 20 patients to advise during the course of the afternoon. For a preliminary consultation, there is a standard and generally accepted fee of three guineas. After that, the fees vary according to the attention which is necessary, and the means of the patient; most specialists reduce their fees for their poorer patients.

The flat-fronted substantial Georgian houses of Harley Street have not always provided homes and consulting rooms for the eminent doctors of Britain. Just across the road, at number 73, the great British Prime Minister Gladstone lived from 1876 to 1882. His house still stands there to-day, with its high bow-fronted windows and the stout pillars supporting the porch over the wide doorway.

Harley Street, which is the goal of every young British medical student, and which to-day often holds out the last hope of cure for thousands of desperately sick people, has gained its pre-eminence in the medical world within the last hundred years. There was the day when the area through which the street now runs was known as Harley Fields named after Harley, Earl of Oxford. This pleasant, open country was not built upon until the end of the 18th century, and then as Britain passed into the next century, and Queen Victoria came to the throne the west end of the city began to be laid out in the manner in which its streets are to be found to-day.

It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the best known and most eminent doctors began to settle in Harley Street, but even then their numbers were not great, for transport through the city was still a slow business and most of them still found it necessary to live within easy reach of the big old hospitals, situated further east in the old part of the city, where they did most of their work.

Harley Street, in fact was not built for doctors. It was built instead for the rich merchants and professional men of the city, who gradually, as London grew moved their homes further westwards, and found in these new residences in Harley Street the large and comfortable rooms well suited to their mode of life. There seems to have been no special reason why Britain's doctors should have chosen this street and made it their own. Yet a custom has been established over the years. To say a doctor is "a Harley Street man" is to say that he is one of the most eminent and highly skilled men in his profession.

As more and more doctors have come to specialise in particular diseases and treatments, and in different branches of surgery, the long, straight street, half a mile from end to end, is no longer big enough to house all those who seek to practise there. The result is that many doctors have gone to live in the adjoining streets, and whether their consulting rooms be situated in Wimpole Street or Weymouth Street or New Cavendish Street, they still rank as "Harley Street men".

They Carry 1,000,000 Passengers A Day

London's Underground Railways

By G. L. GROVES

The underground railway system of London consists of a network of railways built at various times in the past 80 years; most of them since 1900. These railways are not all beneath the surface throughout their lengths; some of them emerge into the open air in places. But, generally speaking, they are below ground level and out of sight, at depths varying from less than 20 feet to nearly 250 feet.

Their total length is some 220 miles and they are mostly used for short journeys from one part of London to another, or between the central area and the surrounding suburbs. They carry, on the average, about one million passengers a day.

The first underground railway was opened in 1863. It was mostly constructed by excavating from the surface and roofing over the work when finished so that it is nearly all at very shallow depth. Quite a lot of London's underground system was built in this way until, about 60 years ago, a proposal was made to construct a railway, by tunnelling at a much greater depth in a stratum known as the blue London clay which underlies a considerable part of the London area. This was a revolutionary idea, but the scheme was successfully carried out by James Greathead, a civil engineer, whose inventions and achievements have greatly influenced tunnelling work throughout the world.

In the construction of this, the first of London's deep-level "tubes", Greathead made use of two devices which have been employed on practically all subsequent work of this type—the tunnel shield, which is called by his name, for driving the tunnels, and an internal lining of cast iron to form their permanent structure. Here, perhaps, I may briefly describe how an underground railway—one of the deep-level "tubes"—is constructed.

First of all the route is carefully surveyed from end to end on the surface. When this has been done the engineer knows, or can calculate, the exact position and level of any point on the intended railway, not only in relation to any other point on the line, but to all surface features such as roads, buildings, rivers, canals, etc., below which the railway will pass.

Shafts are then sunk from the surface to the level of the future railway at selected points along the route. These shafts, which may be at varying distances apart, but generally not more than about half-a-mile, serve all the subsequent operations below ground. From the bottom of each shaft the work of tunnelling is commenced. There are two tunnels to be driven, one for the "Up" line and one for the "Down." These "running" tunnels, as they are called—that is, between the stations—are generally 12 feet in diameter; station tunnels are nearly twice that size.

The tunnelling is carried out with the help of the Greathead shield which I have already mentioned. This is really a movable support for the ground at the point where the tunnel is being excavated. It consists of a strong steel cylinder, rather larger in diameter than the finished tunnel, at the back end of which are a number of powerful hydraulic rams for moving the whole shield forward as the work progresses. The actual excavation is done by miners, using pneumatic spades, for blue London clay is a very stiff substance though not so hard that it can be left unsupported.

A cast-iron lining provides the permanent support of the tunnel. This lining is made in several separate pieces which, when bolted together, form a circular ring. Each completed ring is bolted to its neighbour and so becomes part of a continuous structure of great strength and rigidity. A station tunnel is constructed in just the same way as a running tunnel, though on the larger scale necessary to provide space for the platform as well as the train.

When all the tunnelling is completed there is still a great deal of work to be done before the railway is ready for use. In the running tunnels tracks have to be laid and electric cables, telephone lines, and signal apparatus installed. In the station tunnels there are the decoration and lighting and all kinds of fittings to be attended to, whilst at ground level, or just below it, a booking-hall has to be provided with, perhaps, several staircase entrances and connecting subways to afford convenient access from the street.

Finally, connection has to be made between the booking-hall and the station platforms below. In the earlier days of the tube railways, this connection between booking-hall and platforms was by means of lifts; now it is always by moving staircases—"escalators" as they are called—which convey passengers, without waiting down to, or up from, their trains.

Everything possible is done to make travel on London's underground railways speedy and convenient. Slot machines issue tickets—or "change" if you want it. The opening and closing of the sliding doors of the trains is done mechanically by the mere pressing of a button. Electric signs on the platforms show, automatically, the destination of each train as it approaches. Elaborate ventilating plant keeps the air in the tunnels fresh and clean. The trains are, of course, electrically driven; so are the escalators and such lifts as still survive.

Although most of the underground lines were built independently of each other, they are now all controlled by the London Passenger Transport Board and form one great system with inter-connection between one railway and another at many points. The organisation is a very elaborate one, but it is most efficient and smooth-working.

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A Pen Picture

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

We, the citizens of.... record our proud and grateful appreciation of the sons and daughters of India who have taken part in the great struggle for independence and have suffered and sacrificed so that the motherland may be free....

And we record our homage and deep admiration for the womanhood of India who in the hour of peril for the motherland forsook the shelter of their home and, with unfailing courage and endurance stood shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk in the front line of India's national army, to share with them the sacrifices and triumphs of the struggle....

And with this splendid and inspiring example of sacrifice and suffering in India's cause before us, we repeat our Pledge of Independence, and resolve to carry on the fight till India is completely free.

—Extracts from the resolution of remembrance, January 26, 1931.

Not since the day Mrs. Sarojini Naidu swept the United States from coast to coast has the name of an Indian woman been so much heard and her work so much praised as the name of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and her present work on behalf of India in the United States.

It was a proud and significant resolution that the U.P. (Agra) Branch of the All-India Women's Conference passed the other day at Allahabad appreciating "the excellent work done by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in America in popularising the cause of India and expressing the confidence that freedom loving women of the world will for winning the war and securing a lasting peace, support whole-heartedly the demand for the recognition of Indian freedom." In according their plaudits to a sister and a fellow worker, the Conference only too truly spoke out the national mind. A great Indian politician, not a Congressman by any means, once exlaimed who would not be proud of Pandit Motilal Nehru. That was the time when under his leadership the Swaraj Party was throwing out budgets and Finance Bills, and smashing the brummagem legislature set up under the Montford reforms. The laudable sentiment is being echoed today in the case of his daughter. The Women's conference has been in recent years, riven with strife over the political issue, a section maintaining that it should deal only with common and non-contentious questions relating to the sex and leave out controversial politics. Mrs. Pandit has represented the formidable force of the Congress in that body, and has kept it to the fundamentals of the Congress creed.

Significant Appearance

Her appearance on the American stage is also otherwise significant. It has been one of the strong points of the anti-Indian propagandists in that country that a people who did not know to respect their women did not deserve to be free. A Pamela Something returning from America to England recently poured out her woes that the Americans did not know enough of the horrors of woman's life in India. I think they know it now, though not in the sense Pamela intended.

Mrs. Pandit typefies the new womanhood of this country, which has been shaped by the liberating influences of Gandhism. She but uttered the truth when in a speech in America she described Gandhiji as a worker of miracles, as one who had changed the face of India permitting women to resume the honoured position which was formerly theirs.

When her autobiography called "Sunlight and Shadows" is published next autumn, the story will be revealed of India's efforts at social and political reform, the great ideals and deep personal sacrifices that Indian women have made for their country. Meanwhile we may permit ourselves to draw the lineaments of a great and important person which has trodden the Indian political stage with conspicuous success. We often hear of her being introduced to the world outside India as a daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru or as a sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I doubt whether we do it always in the case of men similarly situated. It is an outmoded masculine habit of speech we would do well to drop.

Will She One Day Become The President Of The Indian National Congress?

By K. RAMA RAO

In Her Own Right

Whatever may have been the accidental advantages of birth, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit has maintained her high place in Indian politics in her own right. She is fiercely proud that she is a Nehru, proud of her father who was like a Roman Caesar, proud of her brother who is a prince of patriots and an international figure and a master of English prose; proud of a husband who was a splendid scholar, deeply immersed in the culture of his land, a linguist at home in any society east or west; above all a national worker who laid down his life as a result of intense suffering in jail.

The Nehrus are among the best known political families of the world. Genius is generally not inherited, but this family has provided an exception. They make natural leaders of men. Perhaps, there is something inspiring in the atmosphere of Anand Bhawan. Literature, art, culture, patriotism and internationalism reside there. They share a common idiom of expression, and a common outlook on life. They understand each other perfectly. They have a common temper as well, and it is by no means a delightful temper.

Most Tactful

Jawaharlal Nehru says in his biography that he admired his father tremendously, but "his temper was indeed an awful thing, and even in after years, I do not think I ever came across anything to match it in its own line. But fortunately he had a strong sense of humour also, and an iron will, and he could control himself as a rule. As he grew older this power of control grew, and it was very rare for him to indulge in anything like his old temper." I am not quite sure whether the same mellowing influences of age perceptible in the son who, however, makes up for the lack of a strong sense of humour in other ways by breadth of mind, by complete freedom from pettiness, by intense love of fellow-workers, and a pronounced desire to get along in the common interest. Mrs. Pandit is not free from the Nehru temper, but she is one of the most tactful of persons, and is capable of intense humour and humanity.

I was indeed grateful to her for saving me once from an awkward situation. It was the famous trial at Gorakhpur. I had gone down to report it. Almost within sight of the police and the trying magistrate, I snatched away from Jawaharlal Nehru a copy of his written speech in defence. Knowing that it would not go through over the wires, I telephoned a very brief summary to Lucknow and sent the full text through a special messenger by the next train. When the *National Herald* came next morning to Gorakhpur with only a few lines of what he had said in court he became furious. His own paper had let him down. And who would print that speech in all India in defiance of the Defence of India Rules?

I explained to him my difficulties. He would not listen. I added that I had made a special arrangement for its being taken to Lucknow and printed in full in the paper. His wrath could not be appeased and he gave me some anxious moments. The Nehru sisters promptly intervened and the senior of them cooled him down very tactfully. I who deserved a better deal, had satisfaction soon enough. When the next day I flourished before him a copy of the *Herald* containing the full text of his defence. He was immensely delighted to learn a little later that almost within 24 hours of the publication of his speech in court, the Chief Secretary of the United Provinces Government sent a stiff warning to the paper.

A Fastidious Lot.

The Nehrus are a fastidious lot. They insist upon high standards of achievement. Jawaharlal Nehru though a taskmaster might be generous enough to tell the editor while handing for publication a note or an article written by him, to look into it carefully. But the two sisters are less disposed to be so. They have that sensitive mark of authorship in them, an intense love of what they write. One day I received a letter from Mrs. Pandit asking me to make a solemn promise that I would not cut out anything that she sent to the paper. That was too much for my editorial conscience, but rare were the occasions for any such sacrilege. It required all my temper and tact on one occasion to explain to Mrs. Krishna Huttheesing that it was an unfortunate last-minute mistake in the press room that a paragraph in an article she had written for the *Herald* got placed in a wrong position.

Mrs. Pandit some of her friends say, is more intelligent than her brother. This is probably meant as a tribute to her practical shrewdness for which the more homespun and direct qualities her brother have no use. There is no doubt they are intellectually very much akin. Let me give an instance. Jawaharlal Nehru was away at Chungking. One evening he was billed to speak over the radio there. We were anxious at the *Herald* that we should take down a report straight over the radio instead of depending on the undependable Reuter. But there was rain, and the atmospheric, made audition almost impossible. We could pick up only a few sentences and words here and there. In our distress, we applied to Mrs. Pandit. She reproduced the whole speech as her brother would have spoken, and it turned out to be sufficiently correct.

Born Propagandist

Mrs. Pandit shares the family's great ability for public propaganda which is really the art of persuasion and personality at its best. Pandit Motilal Nehru could win elections at the hustings and in the lobby with superb ease. There is not a known conveyance on land, air or water which Jawaharlal Nehru has not used in his whirlwind Congress campaigns. Mrs. Pandit is an equally indefatigable campaigner. While she was a minister she contacted the masses even by foot. More than any one else, it was she that revealed to the glare of the world the scandals and the horrors of the Bengal famine after an extensive and searching tour of the province. She is now exposing British misrule to American audiences. At a stroke she has passed into the ranks of the Banerjeas, the Gokhales, the Tagores, and the Naidus who have tried to transfigure the Indian issue into international importance on the world's platform.

The bravery and courage of the

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Nehru family has gained added lustre and fragrance by the immense sacrifices they have made. There were days when Anand Bhawan wore a deserted appearance. Not one senior member of the family was outside jail. The sunlight and the shadow went together. Mrs. Hutheesing and her brother have more than one pathetic passage on this aspect of the family life in their books. It is the sum of individual misery that constitutes the total of national suffering. Whole families have born the fiery cross in the Gandhian era, and the Nehrus can claim to maintain a lofty position among their fellow workers. It was nothing but a sense of duty that could have made Mrs. Pandit, suffering from the deepest personal bereavement that woman can sustain to undertake public work of the highest quality and importance in a far off country. In modern days the compensations of public life take the place of the consolations of philosophy of old.

Fascinating Personality

Much above 40, Mrs. Pandit is one of the most beautiful women in the public life of the country. Pictures of her appearing in the papers hardly do her justice. Following the family motto, she refuses to fall in or to wear a tired or jaded look she is fresh even after a day's hard campaigning in wintry weather or in scorching heat. Her charm is proverbial. Mrs. Huttheesing, with a naivete free from jealousy lays down in her auto biography, almost as a cannon that her sister's beauty is irresistible and her ways are all-conquering. I have no doubt that, apart from her undoubted eloquence, it is the charm of her personality that has won her the present political battles in the United States. What can Girja Shankar Bajpai do when much greater men easily bow to her fascinating personality?

As a conversationalist, Mrs. Pandit weaves spells and incantations. Her command of spoken English is rich. As a writer she reminds one of Margot Asquith by her nervous and idiomatic prose. Her Hindustani speech is of the purest and the simplest type. Jawaharlal Nehru all over again. As a letter writer she has made the epistolary art quite a lovable thing. It is not her fault that the C.I.D. open her letters and put them at times in the wrong envelopes, causing questions and creating scenes in the Central Assembly.

As a minister in the Congress Government in U.P. she was perhaps the most popular of the lot. It is not always that your own party people like you when you are on the treasury bench. She was always quick in retort during question hour, as many Muslim League Members knew to their cost. "What policy do Government propose to follow in this matter?" was an impertinent inquiry addressed to the Minister of Local Self-government. I forget what it was about. Promptly came the reply:—"A policy

(Continued on Page 15)

Ramie—The Rival Of Silk

By CHAMAN LAL, Delhi

Ramie is the strongest and finest fibre known in the world.

It is at least twelve times stronger than cotton. It has a lustre as good as that of silk. It has elasticity equal to cotton and in torsion is equal to hemp. Ramie is a most valuable fibre plant wildly grown in India but cultivated in China, Philippine and other parts of Asia, but the textile magnates of India still seem to have taken very little interest in the development of Ramie as a rival to cotton and silk.

Twelve years ago, when I first visited Hollywood I visited a Ramie textile hand weaving factory and wrote a short article in the "Hindustan Times," "Bombay Chronicle" and several other newspapers which created some interest in textile circles of India. I am not aware whether this interest resulted in any tangible action but I kept up my interest in the subject and during my recent visit to the United States I completed my research on the subject of development of Ramie as a textile industry. I have brought with me the details and photographs of the machinery invented by a famous German American Engineer and will be glad to get into touch with those genuinely interested in this new industry which has tremendous possibilities.

Ramie Has A History

Ramie has been known to the people of India, China and even Egypt for thousands of years. The Egyptians of ancient times regarded it as a finest wrapping material for their mummies. The lack of proper decorticating machinery until recently prevented its successful commercial use in modern times. Now with the perfection of new decorticating machinery of enormous capacity, it is possible to develop the fibre industry to the highest degree. The interest in Ramie has resulted because of the beautiful lustre possessed by the fibre and its great durability and strength. It probably ranks first among all vegetable fibres in respect to strength according to Mr. Matthew an authority on textile fibres.

Ramie was one of the principal plant fibres used in China for making cloth before the introduction of cotton from India, which took place nearly a thousand years ago. Since then cotton has replaced Ramie in China to a large extent. The Ramie fibre is prepared by hand cleaning in China and India, and no machinery exists in these two countries. Japan has been importing the fibre from China and preparing millions of fishing nets and exporting them all over the world. America was one of the largest markets until the war broke out. Japan has also been manufacturing Ramie cloth but in a negligible quantity since Japan did not want to encourage a rival to silk which is one of the national industries of Japan on which farmers depend for their living, because of the abundance of mulbery plant in Japan.

Ramie In India

As already stated Ramie grows wild in several parts of India. Attempts to cultivate the crop have not proved very successful. Seventy-five years ago the interest in this fibre was initiated when prizes were offered for improvements in methods of processing. However, Ramie is utilized little more today than it was in the last century. In 1869 a prize of 5 thousand pounds was offered by the Government of India for a machine to decorticate Ramie. Trials were held in 1872 and in 1879 but the results were failures and the prize offer was later withdrawn. In recent years Bengal and Assam have been producing some Ramie fibre mostly used by the villages for domestic purposes. In the United States, Central and South America various experiments have been made and Ramie industry is making a successful headway. I have brought with me beautiful samples of Ramie cloth made in Central America. After the war Ramie industry will assume the shape of a formidable rival to cotton and silk in America.

Ramie In The Philippines

Philippine had achieved remarkable success in developing this industry before the war. In 1939 half a million kilograms of Ramie fibre was exported from the Islands, more than half of it went to Japan where it was in demand for fish nets and for high-quality linen like cloth. Export in 1940 totalled 849318 kilograms but the market had shifted to Great Britain which accounted for 666693 kilograms, and the United States which took 132992 kilograms.

A marked expansion was evidenced in the first eight months of 1941 when nearly a million kilograms were exported from the Philippine, Great Britain having taken 612488 kilograms and the United States 200593. In 1942 Japanese occupied the Philippine and no further supplies were available. Brazil suddenly came into lime-light as the home of Ramie in the western hemisphere, both wild and cultivated varieties of Ramie are available in Brazil and the industry offers a great promise.

I am grateful to the Commerce Department of the United States of America for supplying me detailed information on the subject. I would be too glad to provide further details with regard to cultivation, soil fertilizers, harvesting fibre preparations and manufacture of the Ramie fibre and cloth to any genuinely interested industrialist in India.

Machinery Patents Available

There is an enormous ready market waiting for the products of Ramie not only in India but all parts of the world. India can easily compete with Philippines, China, Great Britain or America. I remember with great pride the sale of Delhi made textiles in the best stores of New York and Chicago before the war. The proprietors of those stories told me that India could very efficiently compete in textile manufactures with the American and Japanese manufacturers.

The patents for decorticating machinery for Ramie fibre are available in the United States and I am in touch with the lady who holds the patent. She met me accidentally in my hotel in Washington and gave me detailed information with regard to the machinery required for the development of Ramie industry. Millions of dollars have been expended on trials to develop this industry and thousands of interested persons as well as Governments have been experimenting with this fibre for nearly three quarters of a century. The search for machinery to decorticate the Ramie fibre started in India 76 years ago. Will India now grasp the opportunity to develop this industry with the use of modern machinery invented by a German American Engineer who spent all his life savings on this invention but died before he could reap the harvest from his invention.

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Law And Life

By "Jarvim"

The Prolixity Of Lawyers

"If a man were to give another an orange, he would say simply; Mr. So-and-so, I will give you an orange. But when the transaction is entrusted to a lawyer, this is how the conveyance will run; I hereby convey and give to you all and singular my estate, interest, right, title, claim, advantages, etc., in the said orange together with all its rind, juice, pulp and pips ..... and all rights and advantages thereto with full power to bite, cut suck or otherwise eat the same with or without the rind, or give it away to another notwithstanding anything hereinbefore or hereinafter contained in the deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of whatsoever nature ..... Then one lawyer gives and the other takes the orange!" This is from press cutting which makes fun of lawyers in the matter of conveyancing, and rightly so, for the Conveyance in India is an absurd document. It uses five or ten words where one would have been quite enough.

The operative clause says "grant, convey and assure" when "convey" would just as well have operated to transfer the property to the purchaser and this is invariably followed by fifteen or twenty words stating that the purchaser is to hold the property together with all its boundaries, walls, buildings, outhouses, easements appurtenances, and so on. In these days of paper shortage, the conveyance in India involves an outrageous waste of good paper and it should have been made a heinous offence under the emergency legislation with which we are so familiar and which has inveigled in its grasp comparatively much more innocent things. Forms of Conveyance have been very much simplified in England since the new property legislation of 1925 and there is no reason why we who borrowed those Archaic English forms should continue to use them with their full and elaborate paraphernalia of words.

There is no reason why the modern conveyance should not be confined to the minimum recitals, to stating that so-and-so conveys the property which should be described in a Schedule to So-and-so which would under section 8 of the Transfer of Property Act pass to the purchaser the whole interest of the vendor in that property, and to setting out only such special covenants (if any) as are not implied by the law contained in section 55 of that Act. Incidentally it would also lessen the typing charges for the conveyance which the public has to pay to the Solicitors per folio. A Solicitor has yet to be found, bold enough to prepare a simple short Conveyance. Perhaps specific Legislation alone will give Solicitors the necessary courage, though even as it stands, there is nothing in law to prevent them from following the course suggested by us.

But Solicitors alone are not the sinners in this respect. Pleadings drawn even by Counsel are prolix beyond measure. The law enjoins in an imperative tone that pleadings shall contain and contain only, a statement of the material facts in a concise form but we have still to come across a pleading which does not contain a lot of argument, evidence and matters of law as well as of prejudice. This is due in a large measure to the attitude adopted by our Judges. It is not unusual to hear our Judges say, "Mr. A where does your Written Statement of defence say that the Plaint discloses no cause of action?" But surely that is purely a matter of argument on the Plaint as it stands! No wonder then that Counsel play for safety and the public laugh at the prolixity of lawyers. We are reminded of the story of a professor who shouted to a passing cyclist, "The effulgence of your irradiator has evanesced." The cyclist went on. The professor turned round and said once again, "The transverse ether oscillations of your incandescencer have been discontinued." The cyclist did not seem to understand. Just then a boy shouted, "Hey Mister, your lamp's out" and the cyclist understood.

* * *

The Irony Of Law

It is ironical indeed that a gift for a free hospital is regarded as one for a charitable purpose so as to attract the favours which law bestows on charities, but a gift for the encouragement of sport is not looked upon as an object, beneficial to the community which law looks upon as charitable. It cannot ever be disputed that the encouragement of all sport tends to the advancement of health, and yet as far back as 1895 the gift of a cup to encourage the sport of Yacht-racing was held to have been for a non-charitable object. More recently, a gift to provide sport for a regiment was held to be charity on the ground that it was in the public interest that our soldiers should be physically fit, but a trust for the promotion of fox-hunting was held bad. One fails to see why it is in the public interest that soldiers alone should be physically fit and not the public itself, though one can understand the so-called sport of hunting innocent and helpless creatures with the most powerful modern weapons in their assigned and native dwelling place" held as not being for an object beneficial to mankind, because though it advances health, it lowers and debases the moral fibre of man.

In ancient times a certain statute had made it a penal offence in England to play cricket since it weaned young men away from the bow and the arrow the use of which was vital to the defence of the land. Could the apathy of law to sport be distantly based on that theory? Or could it be that the sophisticated Muse of Law shares Lucretius' disdain for,

> A hardy race of mortals, trained to sports;
>
> The field of their joy, unpolished yet by Courts."

Gandhiji Scans

NEW HORIZONS IN KHADI WORK

By Pyarelal

An outstanding feature of the new policy of the Charkha Sangh is that Khadi work is no longer to be pursued as an isolated activity but as an integral part of the programme for the regeneration and uplift of village life in all its aspects. It has thus become closely interwoven with such items as agriculture (including cattle improvement), removal of untouchability, realisation of economic equality and above all education, both in the moral and material values for which Khadi stands. This widening and deepening of the scope of Khadi work was reflected in the questions that were presented to Gandhiji for reply in the afternoon meeting of the Charkha Sangh that was held in the Khadi Vidyalaya Hall at Sevagram on the 24th ultimo.

Gandhiji prefaced his answers with a few remarks regretting his inability to attend their entire proceedings. It was in pursuance of his wish to live and serve, if he could, up to 125 years. He was not joking when he had made that remark in the August meeting of the A.I.C.C. A Satyagrahi should never utter a word that he did not fully mean and his endeavour had to square with his intention. He was therefore trying to husband his energy as much as possible.

But success or failure to live up to 125 years, he proceeded to explain, would depend not so much upon doctors or medical science, though he availed himself, after his way, of both, but on his ability to fully realise the principles of Truth and Ahimsa. His experience of Ahimsa had taught him the value of putting a brake upon one's impetuosity even in serving. He confessed that in this he had been only partially successful. He could not regulate his pace sufficiently. Old, settled habits were not easy to eradicate all at once. He knew, undue haste was a vice which could jeopardise the cause instead of advancing it.

He then proceeded to answer the questions, his speech being characterised by extraordinary freshness and vigour.

Politics & onstructive Work

The first question was whether it was desirable to allow politics and constructive work to be mixed up. At present some people were doing constructive work in order to strengthen the Congress organization. This mix-up of politics and constructive work resulted in justice being done to neither.

Gandhiji entirely agreed with the view that in order to do full justice to constructive work it must be treated on its own merits and not made an appendage to political work. He was afraid however that his might remain a cry in the wilderness. But as the author of the Mahabharat says, 'You must continue to proclaim the truth irrespective of whether anybody listens to you or not'! That reflection consoled him.

Ever since he had presented the constructive programme, through the Congress in 1920, to the country, his faith in its efficacy had grown. Its scope had been enlarged and modified in the light of further experience and knowledge. It was his claim, and he had proclaimed it from the housetops, that the 15-fold constructive programme propounded by him, in its latest form, was all-comprehensive and its country-wide adoption and fulfilment would be coterminous with the establishment of Swaraj without anything more. The question however might be asked, whether the people would actually take it up and fulfil it in the manner postulated by him. His reply was that if the people refused to listen to him that would not affect his prescription which was intrinsically sound and feasible.

The next question was only an extension of the previous one. In Maharashtra a Samiti had been set up in the name of the Congress for the eradication of untouchability. It observed an Anti-Untouchability Day. In several places that provided an occasion for the Ambedkar group of Harijans to stage hostile demonstrations. Now this could have been avoided if the anti-untouchability drive had not been organised in the name of the Congress. Would it not be better if Congressmen carried out the campaign for the removal of untouchability not as a part of the Congress programme but independently of it? Similarly would it not be better if the Kisan and Labour organization work were done independently and not in the name of or through the Congress organization?

Harijan Work

Gandhiji replied; "We must never allow ourselves to be ruffled or put out by anything that the Ambedkarites might do. We must learn to get under their skin and appreciate their feelings. If we had gone through the experiences that the Harijans have gone through I do not know how embittered we would feel and how far our Ahimsa would stand the test. We should therefore utilise such occasions to turn the searchlight inward and shed the last lurking trace of untouchability that might still be there." He was more than ever convinced, he proceeded, that if Hinduism had to live untouchability had to go and if untouchability lived Hinduism must perish and would deserve to perish. The tragedy of it was that even some of those who were expected to do better had not taken up this reform in dead earnest but were content merely to tinker with it. Was it any wonder that those who were directly affected by it felt suspicious, resentful and bitter at this divergence between profession and practice?

The removal of untouchability root and branch was an article of faith with him as a Hindu and for many like him, observed Gandhiji. He also regarded it as a vital necessity for the attainment of Swaraj through non-violence. But all Congressmen did not share that faith with him. Congress was a democratic organization and there was room in it for all shades of opinion. No one had a right to impose his own pattern of thought upon others and expect conformity of behaviour from them. Whilst therefore any one who felt the call, could leave every other activity and devote himself entirely to Harijan work, such Congressmen as did not share his faith had a perfect right to take up Harijan work as part of their political activity, if they so chose. Nobody could claim a monopoly of Harijan work and ask another to give it up. "Dharm or duty", concluded Gandhiji, is a very intricate and complex thing. It is not a thing of the market place to be bought and sold mechanically. It needs painful and laborious introspection to discover it. In its essence it is the same everywhere and at all times but its application and outward form vary from time to time and with different individuals. If we have grasped the secret of the manysidedness of truth we shall learn to understand and appreciate differences in outlook and approach. I would therefore equally congratulate those who take up Harijan work independently of Congress and those who take it up as a part of Congress politics.

The same rule applied to Kisan and labour work. He himself had ceased to be a four anna member of the Congress and yet he claimed that he was rendering more service to the Congress by remaining outside. Every one could do like him but no one had the right to lay down the rule for others or expect them to fall into line with himself. To find fault with those whose angle of approach to constructive work was different would be like cutting the very tree on which they were sitting.

Gandhiji concluded the first set of questions by repeating what he had often said before that he was there merely to advise. No one was bound to accept his advice unless it appealed to his head and heart.

Question Of Funds

The next question was whether the funds of the Charkha Sangh could be used for giving training to Khadi workers in such items of constructive work as agriculture, improvement of cattle and Nayee Talim etc. to equip them for all-round village service as adumbrated in the new Khadi policy. Gandhiji s reply was 'no'. Funds collected in the name of one organization could not be spent on another. The constitution of the Charkha Sangh did not contemplate its funds being utilised for any other purpose except Khadi. Therefore expenditure for giving training in basic education or dairying etc. ought to be met by the respective organization related to them. Otherwise it would lead to confusion and chaos.

If funds of one institution had to be lent for use to another institution then it should be on good security and a reasonable rate of interest. The duty of a trustee was a very difficult and delicate one, concluded Gandhiji. He had been a trustee of various institutions for over fifty years and every institution under him had flourished. The secret of his success was not his Mahatmaship but his strictly businesslike habits and meticulous care in the maintenance of accounts. The success or otherwise of a public institution ought not to rest on the caprice of an individual or individuals who might be in charge of it for the time being but on the purity of its management and the inherent soundness of its business policy. If they cultivated these to perfection people would come to have complete confidence in them and funds would pour into their lap of themselves.

Uphill Task

Another friend suggested that Khadi work instead of being carried on through the various branches of the Charkha Sangh ought, after a definite time limit, to be left entirely to all-round *gram seraks* imbued with the new outlook Gandhiji whilst expressing general agreement with the suggestion could not lay down a definite time limit by which Charkha Sangh's entire Khadi production activity should be wound up. He was however very keen that all the Khadi consumed in the villages should be produced in the villages by the villagers themselves. That would eliminate all incidental and overhead charges and put Khadi beyond commercial competition. This was a work which could very well be done through Nayee Talim. Nayee Talim was all-enveloping in its scope. This meant that it had to have magnetic qualities in order to draw all varieties of human beings, young and old, with differing temperaments within its fold. Unless it could do that it would remain a mere name, devoid of substance. In order that Charkha Sangh might be relieved of its burden at the earliest they had to produce the right type of workers. These were lacking at present. He therefore wanted all of them not to leave Sevagram before they had at least picked up the rudiments of Nayee Talim. Warming up to the subject Gandhiji concluded, "I am as impatient as any of you to reach our goal but I realise that the task is an uphill one. India has been enslaved for so long (its slavery dates even before British rule) that it has killed all initiative and originality in us and filled us with the paralysis of despair. Constructive work cannot make headway without a resuscitation of these lost qualities in us and the attainment of independence through truth and non-violance must remain an empty dream unless constructive work can be carried through to success. Freedom is bound to come. It is coming. But mere political freedom will not satisfy me. It will certainly not satisfy the world which expects much bigger thirgs from India. Independence of my conception means nothing less than the realisation of the "Kingdom of God within you and on this earth. I would rather work for and die in the pursuit of this dream though it may never be realised. That means infirite patience and perseverance. If India is satisfied with the mere attainment of political independence and there is nothing better for me to do you will find me retiring to the Himalayas leaving those who wish to listen to me to seek me out there."

II

At the last meeting of the Charkha Sangh it had been decided that part of the price of Khadi should be paid in yarn. They had decided to realise two pice only in the rupee in yarn for Khadi sold through Khaddar Bhandars from the 1st of July. Jajuji, Secretary of the Sangh, wanted the proportion to be increased to one hank of yarn for every rupee worth of Khadi sold. One hank cost 2½ annas. Secondly, in pursuance of the policy that Khadi should be produced and consumed locally as far as possible Jajuji had suggested that wherever Khadi was produced at least one yard per capita should be consumed locally. Thirdly, he wanted that the yarn that was given in exchange for Khadi should be either spun by the purchaser himself or by his family or at the most by his neigh-

(Continued on Page 15)

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Soviet Literature And The War

By NIKOLAI TIKHONOV,
(Chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers)

Exclusive for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE part of the Soviet writer in the great Patriotic War is defined by the weapon he wields—the printed word. In this war our writers have made the sacrifices of a soldier; and, like a soldier, have joined ranks to fight on for the unshakable truth of Soviet art

Writers message rang out at the very beginning of the war to the Red Army and to the Soviet people; to the front and to the rear. Writers have lived in the closest harmony with the whole people. Their influence is enormous. Their responsibility to their people and to future generations has never been as great as it is today. Our literature has become the "conscience of the world" as the English writer Priestley put it.

The Soviet people and the Red Army eagerly await words of our writers. In them they find that moral strength which inspires the heroes to great deeds.

Before the war the attention of our literature was fixed on the man building a new life in town and country, on, the engineer who planned that great construction, the Komsomol, making cities of youth spring up in Taiga and conquering the Arctic and the little pioneer living in the romantic world of happy childhood.

Truth—Central Figure

Today, that man is passing through the flames of the war. He has stood sore trials and is marching forward confidently to victory. We are witnesses of the heroism and triumph of the Soviet man. As in days of peaceful construction, the central figure in our literature today is TRUTH. We have no wish to conceal days of heart breaking retreat, or the fierce battles, or those frightful strains which the country went through on its road to victory.

Russian Literature Has Become The "Conscience Of The World"

We have no desire to dress our officers and men in the rich apparel of heroes of fables, or to limit ourselves to bleak delineations of battle scenes. Truth about the war is a story that must grip the heart and disclose all the depth of the Soviet man's soul. An invincible will, astounding endurance, iron determination, deep understanding of what is happening, a spirit of sacrifice and high sense of duty constitute the character of Soviet soldiers, Soviet women, old men and children.

National pride, hidden heretofore in the heart of the Soviet man, has burst forth in a bright flame at the threat of enslavement and deadly danger. Over ruins of Stalingrad, in the steppes of the Ukraine, in besieged Leningrad and forests of Belo-Russia-wherever titanic conflicts have taken place-we have felt the strength of the national pride that has inspired the Soviet man to sacrifice his life for his country and its future. Out of the conflict has flashed hatred for Germans, a terrible burning hate that has gripped the Red Army and the Soviet people. The Red Army has drawn into itself sons of all peoples in the Soviet Union and the war has become the central task of their lives.

Voice Of Youth

We shall speak of those literary products which are most typical and whose significance has been most widely recognized. Take, for example, the young writer Konstantian Simonov. His popularity is very great. In writing, as in all other fields, the old generation must give way to the new. Simonov is the voice of today's younger generation to whom fell the honour of fighting in this great conflict. The youth, filled with vitality, are lavish in the expenditure of their energy.

Simonov writes in all genres. He writes prose and poetry, essays, dramas and scenarios in a constant stream. He was the first to bring such a subject as the "Russian People" to the theatre. He makes no discoveries in the piece, for there are such people all around him: the army is full of them. But he was the first to reflect them in his work and this is his contribution to the literature of the day.

Simonov has written poems that officers and men carry with them next to their hearts. This is no exaggeration. They carry them because they feel that these verses express what is in their hearts, and they are full of gratitude to the author. Among them are love poems such as "Wait for me", but there are others which were pasted up in letters a foot high. They are poems of hate such as "Kill him."

Simonov writes essays that are like stories and stories that are like essays. He has no reverence for the limits of genres. He writes about struggle of life and victory. He speaks to Time in the language of the time. His generation is in trenches and in the midst of battle. It is winning the war and, when it recalls the war, it will recall Simonov. And this is much, indeed.

Simonov's stories, poems and plays are not free from defects, naturally. But the defects are not what is important. What is important is that his is the voice of his generation. He cannot write faultlessly that will come with time. Taken as he is, his stories and poems are dated with years of the war. And they are great years and will not be forgotten.

Science Of Hate

Another writing worthy of note is "Sea Soul" by Sobolev which brings us the truth that lies in our pride and glory in our Soviet sailors who have brought back the glorious traditions of the past. The story speaks of Sevastopol in storm and the strife of our own beloved Soviet Sevastopol. Sobolev's great gifts have enabled him to convey the strain and passion of that struggle.

Sholokhov is writing a novel "They fought for their country." It is difficult to form an opinion of the whole from the fragments that have been published to date, but we can already say that Sholokhov has taken upon himself a task that is far from easy. His theme is the every-day life of the war, sorrow of the days of retreat when people look upon you, their defender, burning with something akin to scorn and fury that leaps up in the heart of the soldier against the enemy. We know that this fury burst forth at Stalingrad and at Kiev and Warsaw. It is the truth of the war.

Some time ago Sholokhov wrote "The science of hate." It was read by the whole army and our army today is a nation armed. The writer depicts the phenomena experienced by the armed people and connected with their life: and the people are in need of the writer's art, believe in and read his words eagerly.

A Valiant Brotherhood

Never has the Stalinist friendship of peoples shone forth so brightly as in these days of the war. Jambul's poem "Leningraders, my children!" supported the people of the heroic city in the days of their greatest trial and brought them the joy of greeting from their great country. It meant that if Leningrad was not forgotten on far away slopes of Kazakhstan's mountains, if songs of courage were sung to them from that distant land, we were indeed strong and united.

Georgia has given us a new poem by the young poet named Grigori Abakidze called "Victory on the mountain" All of Georgia is singing Chancarauli's "The sun will shine on our country." Leonide's poems are full of patriotic fervour. Voices of the old and young blend in a hymn to the leader of the peoples as innumerable songs and verses are written in all languages to the great Stalin.

Living witnesses of people's sorrow and people's triumph, poets and prose writers of all peoples comprise a valiant brotherhood in which one feels the particularly great influence of Russian culture and Russian poetry, a beneficent and natural influence enriching the literature of fraternal nations.

Ehrenburg—Exception!

All peoples of the Soviet Union are fighting on the front today. In a line march workers, intellectuals, young people and their elder brothers. Russians, Ukrainians, Belo-Russians and Georgians and Kazakhs fight side by side. They all hold their writers dearer today than they ever did before. But they will not tolerate coldness, indifference or empty pomp.

The front demands a message full of passion. This is the source of the vast fame of Ehrenburg. For it was he who helped most to reveal the true nature of the "invincible" German fascist, helped us to see in the boasting of German arrogance in the first months of the war the greedy, thieving, callous and bloodthirsty Nazi. Ehrenburg fought the world's fear of Germans and showed the Hitlerites in their true light.

Everyone has read the order found in the second battalion of the famous partisan division led by Dedushka which read "Partisans are permitted to use newspapers to roll cigarettes in with the exception of articles by Ehrenburg."

The writers' voice is a great voice in our country. It leads the soldier on in battle to victory in war and in toil.

The pompous stranger stalked into the office and demanded to see the manager.

"I'm sorry, but he's not here," replied the clerk. "Is there anything I can do?"

"No," snapped the visitor. "I never deal with underlings. I'll wait until the manager returns."

"Very well, take a seat," said the clerk, and went on with his work."

About an hour later the man got impatient.

"How much longer do you think the manger will be?" he demanded.

"Oh, about a fortnight," was the calm reply. "He started his holidays yesterday!"

THE MIRACLE MAN with UNRIVALLED POWER

INDIA'S GREATEST ASTROLOGER AND TANTRIK-YOGI
HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE SIXTH
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It is well-known that the astrological predictions of this great scholar, his wonderful methods of redressing the pernicious influence of evil stars, his power to bring success in complicated lawsuits and also to cure incurable diseases by the help of Yoga & Tantrik rites (Phthysis; Asthma; Piles, Difficult cases of Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy and all kinds of Female Diseases—Sterility, Painful Menstruation, Menorrhagia, etc.) are really uncommon.

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HITLER'S 'S.O.S.' TO NAZI OLD GUARD

LONDON, April 7 (U.P.A.): The Nazi old guard—Brownshirts of Hitler's own SA Stormtroopers—were summoned today to sacrifice everything, including their lives, for a last-ditch defence of Germany, DNB reported today.

The appeal was made in an Order of the Day by SA Chief, of Staff, Wilhelm Schepmann, in the name of Hitler.

Schepmann asked the Brownshirts to make "utmost sacrifices" in a supreme effort to crush Germany' enemies no only in the German homeland but "in enemy occupied territories and everywhere."

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, April 7 (U.P.A.): The Americans captured Veckerhagen, on the west side of the Weser River.

On the U. S. First Army's northern flank, armoured units advanced two thousand yards and captured Buhne, while other forces pushed within three miles of Trendelburg.

ALLIED GAINS

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY, April 7 (U.P.A.): The Second Armoured Division advanced eighteen miles today and captured Schulenberg, ten miles south of Hanover.

HERMAN KALLENBACH LEAVES LEGACY OF £1,000 FOR INDIANS

CAPETOWN April 6, (Reuter). The Will of Herman Kallenbach leaves 1,000 sterling for distribution among Indian institutions, and 300 sterling for the Phoeni Settlement Trust, Natal, for purchase of books written by or about the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi.

J. DOULATRAM TO MEET MAHATMA

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram in an interview here said that he would fix up his programme after visiting Karachi, and probably Bombay (for reasons of health) where he would meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Rajen Babu To Be Interviewed

PATNA, April 6 (A. P. I.): It is understood that Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, ex-Finance Minister has been granted permission by the Government to interview Dr. Rajendra Prasad in jail. The interview will take place on April 9.

GERMANS TO ABANDON BREMEN AND HANOVER?

"End Of First Chapter"—Monty's Momentous Feat

LONDON, April 7 (Reuter): There are now indications that the Germans may abandon both Bremen and Hanover and defend the Central German plain on the line of the Elbe from Hamburg to Magdeburg, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent with the 21st Army group. Night assault force Mosquitos operating over German lines saw considerable movement of German transport moving out of the Hanover area and south-east from Bremen.

10 MILES FROM HANOVER

SHAEF, April 7 (Reuter): Ninth United States army tanks have broken out of the Hamelin bridgehead and are only ten miles from Hanover.

SHAEF (Paris), April 7: From Reuter's Special Correspondent: The Canadians have captured the town of Meppen on the east side of the EMS river.

12 MILES FROM BREMEN

GEN. DEMPSEY'S HQS., SATURDAY: THE SEVENTH ARMOURED DIVISION—ONE OF THE FASTEST AND HARDHITTING TANK FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT—IS NOW LESS THAN 12 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF BREMEN.

The seventh armoured division—desert rats—have stormed 35 miles from wagenfeld east of Duemmer see to bucken two miles west of the Weser.

After a ten-mile advance, desert rats are now 23 miles from Bremen, capturing Siegeeburg and Kirchdorf.

"END OF FIRST CHAPTER

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY HAS ACCOMPLISHED ONE OF THE MOST RARE THINGS IN THE WAR —SIMULTANEOUS ASSAULT AND BREAK-OUT. THIS IS THE END OF THE FIRST CHAPTER—NOT THE END OF THE WAR, BUT THE END OF THE FIRST PHASE IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

HOLLAND TOTALLY CUT OFF

Holland is completely cut off from the Rech but there are still in Holland four intact divisions and elements of a fifth as well as a lot of garrison troops and Dutch SS. the German strength in Holland is approximately estimated at 100,000 active troops.

REDS SMASH NAZI DEFENCES

MOSCOW, April 7 (A.P.A.): The Russians smashed two lines of defences in the Bratislava-Vienna area.

Heavy artillery is shelling the northern outskirts of Vienna.

Big air battles are taking place between Marshal Zhukov's front on the Central Oder and Berlin.

Dumbarton Oaks May Be Amended

WASHINGTON, Friday (Reuter): The Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Stetinius said today that the United States or any of the United Nations, great or small, may meet to amend the Dumbarton Oaks world organisation plan during the San Francisco Conference.

He was replying to a quesion arising out of a recent suggestion made in the Soviet journal "War and the Working Class" that the four sponsoring powers having jointly written the Dumbarton Oaks plan were bound to defend it.

"NO REGIMENTATION OF BR. COMMONWEALTH THOUGHT"

LONDON, April 7 (Reuter): Reuter's Political Correspondent writes: A categorical reminder that the Conference of Empire delegates to San Francisco now proceeding in London is not an attempt to regiment British Commonwealth thought for the world security meeting was uttered today by Sir Ramaswami Mudalier, leader of the Indian Delegation to San Francisco and supply Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

WALES BEAT ENGLAND

In the Rugby Union Services International match between England and Wales, the final score was: England nine, Wales 24.

At halftime the score was England 3, Wales 16.

CHELSEA BEAT MILLWALL

LONDON, (April 7 (Reuter): At Wembley, Chalsea beat Millwall by 2 goals to nil.

The King presented the Cup to Harris, Chelsia's Captain. The Queen shook hands with the players as they filed through the Royal box.

FINNISH CABINET RESIGING?

STOCKHOLM, April 7. (U. P. A.): It is reported semi-officially from Helsinki that the Finnish Cabinet will resign on Monday. Paasikivi is regarded as the most likely choice to form a new Government according to reports reaching here to-day.

NO ADVISERS IN BENGAL?

CALCUTTA, April 7 (A.P.I.): Arrangements similar to those made during the interregnum under Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act in April, 1943, have been made by H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, to ensure proper representation to him and speedy disposal of cases.

Under these arrangements the Chief Secretary, the Member of the Board of Revenue and the Finance Secretary, the Member of the Board of Revenue and the Finance Secretary will exercise general supervision and control over and see personally important cases in the Departments allotted to them.

The Food and Civil Supplies Commissioner will perform the same function in respect of the Department of Civil Supplies.

CASEY TAKES FOUR ADVISERS?

CALCUTTA, April 6 (A.P.I.)

It is learnt that H. E. the Governor of Bengal, Mr. R. G. Casey, who assumed administration of the Province by a declaration under Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act on March 31 has decided to appoint four senior members of the Indian Civil Service as his Advisers.

The possible selections, according to well-informed circles, are:—

Mr. R. S. E. Stevens, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Mr. A. De C. Williams, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. L. R. Fawcus, C.I.E., I.C.S. and

Mr. R. L. Walker, I.C.S.

WAVELL TO STAY IN LONDON ANOTHER FORTNIGHT

LONDON, April 7 (U.P.A.): The United Press of America learned today from official sources that Lord Wavell will remain in London another fortnight.

The reason for the Viceroy prolonging his stay was not disclosed but it was assumed that his conferences with official and semi official personages concerning the Indian situation were proving more involved and time-consuming than had been anticipated.

Lord Wavell apparently has been engaged in discussions almost continuously since his arrival in London. In addition to an announcement by the India office that the Viceroy had been having "one conference after another" with Mr. Amery, it is known that he has conferred several times with Sir Stafford Cripps.

Reds Capture Vienna's Suburb Of Moedling

LONDON, APRIL, 7 (U.P.A.): THE GERMAN DNB NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED VIENNA'S SOUTHERN SUBURB OF MOEDLING AFTER BLOODY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING.

Just north of Moedling at the southen fringe of Simmering, two miles inside Vienna, Soviet attacks broke down due to the heavy losses the Russians had sustained, the enemy broadcast asserted.

REDS THOWN BACK

DNB added that Soviet armor again cut the Vienna-Sanktpoelten road but said the Russians were thrown back again in costly fluctuating fighting with German motorized formations.

REDS BREAK INTO MORAVIA

Soviet forces have broken into Moravia, it was revealed tonight. Max Krull, military correspondent of the German news agency DNB, reported the Russians had crossed the lower course of the Morava River and captured the town of WAGG.

GERMAN RESISTANCE

MOSCOW, April 7 (A.P.A.): Stepping up their attacks, the Red Army commenced driving Germans out of Vienna today in combat within the city and simultaneously was pressing for encirclement of the Austrian capital.

The Germans continued resistance with heavy mortar, machine-gun and sniper fire.

The Reds apparently have captured points to the north of Vienna's deer park, threatening to cut off Nazi supply lines to artillery positions in the park. Heavy battles are in progress in the western suburbs of Wadlingnau and Mariabrunn, the latter being an important junction for railway and highway traffic.

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter): Marshal Malinovsky's heavy artillery has joined in the siege bombardments of Vienna.

Vienna: In the foreground is the great tower of St. Stephens Cathedral.

STOP PRESS

REICHSBANK'S ENTIRE GOLD RESERVE UNEARTHED!

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, APRIL 7 (U.P.A.): THE U. S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION, PROBING THE DEPTHS OF A SALT MINE, CAPTURED WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE REICHSBANK'S ENTIRE GOLD RESERVE AND PRICELESS ART TREASURES FRESHLY REMOVED FROM BERLIN.

Fritz Ieche, Reichsbank official captured in the mine, estimated that 100 tons of gold bullion—probably all that Germany possesses—was stored in a subterranean room 2,100 feet below ground.

It also was estimated that the cache contained three billion dollars worth of paper marks, two billion American dollars, 100 million French Francs, 110,000 English Pounds, four million Norwegian Crown and smaller amounts of other money.

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, April 7 (U.P.A.): The most spectacular advance in the British sector today was carried out by the Eleventh Hussars from the Seventh Armoured Division who surged through Field Marshal Kesselring's tattered defences for more than ten miles.

This unit, now more than fifty miles east of the Rhine, appears to be meeting virtually no opposition except occasional suicide snipers.

WESER CROSSED

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the First United States Army (Saturday), (Reuter): The First Army has crossed the Weser at points north of Kassel.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

New York, April 7.

Previous Closing	21.97
To-day's Opening	21.98
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing	21.99
Difference	+02

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 7

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 64-1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 21-7/8.

U. S. Steel Common dol. 63-1/2.

Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

Nazis' New Strategy

Decide To Carry On Underground War Among Allies

LONDON April 6. (Reuter): Hitler and his advisers generally believe in the possibility of a major conflict between Russia and the Western Allies in the near future and have geared their entire underground strategy first to accelerate then exploit such a development in the hope that a well-organised European Nazi underground could become a major factor in such a conflict.

This is the conclusion emerging from the study of a series of new Nazi measures taken since the last week-end. It is now believed here that a meeting of the Supreme War Council really took place just before Easter but that far from discussing surrender it decided to set in motion machinery for switching over from regular warfare to long term underground activities.

The Council concluded that a military defeat could no longer be avoided but that the political rot must be stopped at any price to maintain the movement in being.

GERMAN PLAN TO SOW DISCORD

German plans for secret propaganda to sow dissension among the Allies are in an advanced stage it is learned in usually well-informed circles here. Cables Reuter's Special Correspondent in Paris April 6.

There is evidence, it is reported, here that a secret German Nazi Organisation is already sending questionnaires to thousands of Germans with the aim of classifying them according to their qualifications for special jobs in future secret activity.

REWARD Rs.5,000

"FORTIS" (Vitamin Tonic) offers a surprising increase in Vitality and Energy within the first 24 hours and makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. If you suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly skin, depression and poor sleep, there is a new hope for you of restoring your youthful vigour and vitality. It has proved to be a BOON to unfortunate millions whom nature has not blessed with charming face, solid flesh, blood and bones. With the use of "FORTIS" you will find a sudden change in your appearance. It improves your looks, increases your height, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It makes appetite so keen that even a weak man can easily digest one pound or more of butter every day. The great Scientists and Experienced Doctors in America have been astonished and amazed to see the results given by "FORTIS." It has made 100 years old men young again. If you are too thin, you will find a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. You will get lovely improvement in features and charms like past young days when your skin was smooth and fresh. Start taking "FORTIS" immediately and live for 100 years young fit, strong and healthy with Roses on the face. Reward of Rs. 5,000 will be awarded to any one who proves the inefficacy of this most wonderful medicine. Price Rs. 5 only (Postage and Packing free). Write your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS while sending the order.

THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS
P. O. Box No. 320, LAHORE.

Eydol EYE DROPS
CURES CATARACT
Available at all chemists

AILING WOMAN
RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY.
Price Rs. 10-10-0 V.P.P. one Rupee Extra.
ENA AGENCY
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T. No. 22550.
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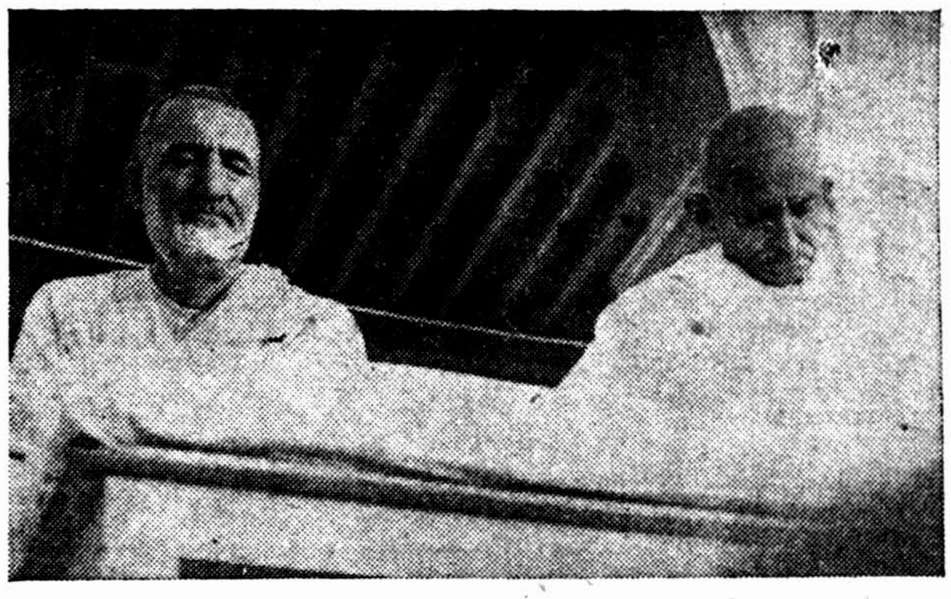

Gandhiji And Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) snapped when meditating.

Tokyo Desires Continuation Of Neutrality With Russia

EXPERTS EXPECT PEACE MOVE FROM NEW GOVT.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Japanese News Agency to-day quoted Foreign Office circles in Tokyo as saying that regardless of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact the Japanese Government intended to continue its efforts for maintenance of neutrality with the Soviet union, according to a monitored report from the United States Office of War Information.

LONDON, April 6. (Reuter): Tokyo radio says that the appointment of new Japanese Cabinet will probably take place on Saturday afternoon (Japanese Time).

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent says: By the composition of the new Japanese Government to be announced to-morrow it may be possible to gauge the significane of the choice of the aged Admiral Suzuki as the new Japanese Premier.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

The causes of the resignation of General Koiso's Cabinet are obvious. As Tojo fell at Saipan Sokoiso fell at Okinawa. Its motives are not yet clear apart from the necessity to reassure the anxious Japanese public.

Two courses are open to the new Government: to make resistance to the bitter end more total or to strive for a negotiated peace. What is known of Admiral Suzuki's character and background would on the face of it seem to indicate latter alternative.

In any case the Allies' attitude will remain unchanged: no negotiated peace, only unconditional surrender.

"READY TO SHATTER ALLIES"

The Japanese News Agency to-day quoted the Japanese former Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleet, Admiral Sankichi Takahshi, as saying that the Japanese fleet is waiting an opportunity to shatter Allied offensives.

"Admiral said: "When the Japanese forces obtain air superiority equal to that held by the enemy, then our battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers will again be able to resume all-out activity".

"JAPS WILL CAPITULATE"

The Japanese are more likely to surrender than the Germans. This is the view of Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan from 1937-1941.

In an article in the "Daily Mail" to-day he writes: "Her leaders must consider situation desperate if and when Russia joins in the struggle against her".

CHINESE OFFENSIVE

Reuter's special correspondent in Chungking says:

The possibility of a new Japanese drive with Chengteh in Hunan as the chief objective was forecast by a Chinese military spokesman says Reuter's special correspondent.

He added that there were indications foreshadowing a Japanese thrust against the American airbase at Chihmiang in western Hunan and Poseh in western Kwangsi.

Meanwhile, Chinese forces east of the Peiping-Hankow railway have captured Chengyang 140 miles north of Hankow.

A Chinese High Command "communique" states that Chinese forces began major counter-attacks in southwestern Honan.

An entire Japanese battalion is claimed to have been annihilated and many strongpoints along Neisang on the Honan-Shensi highway encircled.

The Japanese forces, it added, had reached a point about 30 miles from the Shensi border when the Chinese launched their counter-attacks.

NO CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT WITH LEADERS IN JAIL

LONDON, April 7 (U. P. I.): Any enquiry about the progress of Lord Wavell's conversations in London is met with one reply—"Nothing to say at this stage; conversations are going on well."

In his column in the "New Statesman and Nation" "Criticus" says: "Since no proposals stand any chance, while the Congress leaders are in jail, I look forward, with some confidence, to the release of Pandit Nehru and his colleagues in the near future as a serious attempt to end the deadlock.

Dalal To Visit London

Battle Against Discrimination Clauses

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 7.

It is learnt that Sir Ardesir Dalal may shortly arrive in London for discussions with Mr. Amery and other members of the War Cabinet.

It is believed that Sir Ardesir Dalal would try to induce the British Government to delete from the Government of India Act the penal clauses forbidding discrimination against British commercial enterprise in India.

MISSING POLISH REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, April 7 (Reuter): Writing in the "Daily Herald" on a statement by the Polish Telegraphic Agency that representatives in Poland of the London Polish Government were missing after being invited to a conference with a representative of the Russian High Command, W. Towler says:

"I understand from another source that they have gone to Moscow and conversations are continuing there."

"WAR AND WORKING CLASS" FOR JAWAHAR

BOMBAY, April 6 (A. P. I.): The Government of India, it is learnt, have permitted the "War and the Working Class", the well-known Soviet paper published in Moscow, to be sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his place of detention. A local publishing concern who are the only agents in India to get the English edition of the paper from Moscow have arranged to send it regularly to Pandit Nehru.

MASHRIQI'S LATEST

LAHORE, April 5 (A. P. I.): Allama Mashriqi, the well-known Khaksar leader, has sent a cable "as a spokesman, speaking on behalf of 290 million Indians of all denominations" to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery and Lord Wavell in London stating that he is drafting a constitution acceptable to all parties in India, which he confidently expects to present to the British Government before August 1945. "I threfore request you to wait until a fully agreed constitution is presented to the British Government in a negotiable form", he says.

Copies of the above cable have also been sent to other British politicians including Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Attlee, and George Bernard Shaw.

3rd ANNIVERSARY PARADE

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS (INDIA)

WILL CELEBRATE THEIR 3rd ANNIVERSARY BY HOLDING A CEREMONIAL PARADE ON

MONDAY, APRIL 9th

at the OVAL MAIDAN at 9 a.m.

JOIN THE W.A.C.(I.)

Details from—A.T.R.O. (W.A.C.(I.))
A. F. I. Bldgs., Dhobitalao

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Forms lather quickly

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

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Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chitra Vad 11, 2001.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 24, 1364
Parsi: Avan 7, 1314.
Sunrise: 7.27 a.m. Sunset 7-54 p.m.
Hightide: 8-53. 22-06.
Lowtide 3-36, 15-14.

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN CONCERT: At Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday), from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. R. N. Paradkar.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM: Urdu Certificate giving Function, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. Dr. M. B. Rehman presiding.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING: Public meeting at Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 p.m. When Pt. Vijayshankerji will deliver a public lecture on "Creator and Creation".

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukkural' Class: At 11-30 a.m., at the Premier School, Telang Road, Matunga, to-day (Sunday).

MALAYALEE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: A talk by Rev. P. John Vergis of the Palghat Ashram, on "Religion and Politics" to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (N. S. T.) at Podar College of Commerce Hall, Matunga.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: The Fourth Social Gathering of the Club will take place at 5-30 p.m. (N. S. T.), to-day (Sunday), at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.).

CONGRESS SAINIK DAL: The Congress Sainik Dal in 'A' Ward will be inaugurated to-day, at 9 a.m., by Mr. Abdul Wali Khan, son of Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan Red Shirt Leader, at the Office of the Committee at 96/98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BAND: Band (Orchestra) Music at Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), from 6-45 to 8-45 p.m. (S. T.), by the Albless Orchestra Jazz Band.

FEDERATED KARNATAK SANGH: The second programme of the Karnatak Spring Lectures will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Ramnarayan Ruia College Hall, Matunga. Mr Memanshi will speak on the Karnatak educational problems.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Duty of a submitted follower", in English to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Cullian Das Building, Gowalia Tank Road "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

PRITHVISINGH'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of Kanara Saraswat Association and Balkan-ji-Bari Sardar Prithvising will deliver a public lecture, at 6 p.m., to-day (Sunday), in the Association Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, on "Importance of Physical Education in India."

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Alexandra Girls' School, Waudby Road, opp. Queen's Statue, Mother Gloria will conduct. At 6-15 p.m., Philosopy exposition by Mother Gloria.

THE VIDYADAINI SABHA: The annual general body meeting to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Batliboi Accountancy Training Institute, Marzban Road, Fort.

4th WEEK
RANJIT'S
Musical Hit
CARAVAN
AROON, KAMLA,
RANI PREMLATA
Director: ASPY
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking:
9-30 To 12-30 & 3 To 6-30.
AJIT Release

14th GREAT Week!
A SCHOOL-TEACHER and His sweet little sister create a stirring Drama!
NEW THEATRES'
MY SISTER
Direction: Hemchunder
Music: P. MULLICK
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
Reservation: 10 to 12: 3 to 6
CENTRAL

On Friday morning, Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, inaugurated at Borivli the Training Camp for women organised under the auspices of the Kasturba Trust. Photo shows him addressing the gathering on the occasion.

LATEST ABOUT AHMEDNAGAR FORT

POONA, April 7. (U. P. I.): It is understood that Sardar Patel and Mr. Shankerrao Deo are not likely to be brought to Yaravada Prison unless Moulana Azad is removed from the Ahmednagar Fort, as he will be isolated if Sardar Patel and Mr. Deo are repatriated earlier.

COLONY MUSIC CIRCLE: Bal Keserbai Kerkar, will provide a programme of classical music at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m.

TEA PARTY TO MAYOR: Mr. Jamnadas M. Rajput, J. P., F. R. Econ. S. (Lond.), Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Proprietor Super Services (India) will be at home to His Worship the Mayor of Bombay at a Tea Party at 5-15 p.m. (N. S. T.), to-day (Sunday) at the workshop premises French Bridge, Mody Block, near Opera House.

THE BOMBAY YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION (B. WARD): The Opening Ceremony of the Bombay Youths' Association ("B" Ward) Free Reading Room and Library will be performed by Sjt. Laxmichand Khimjee Shah to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m., at Umerkhadi.

MEETING TO COMBAT CLOTH SCARCITY.

In order to create strong public opinion regarding the necessity of relieving the present cloth-scarcity a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m., on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, under the joint auspices of Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Committee of the

PRINTERS' & DYERS' MEETING: Meeting of hand printers and hand dyers and embroiders, along with the interest connected with these, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (N. S. T.), under the Presidentship of Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of "Vandemataram" to consider the difficulties caused by the recent orders issued by the Textile Authorities.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA.

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes: To-day (Sunday), a public function to confer Kovid degrees on the successful candidates will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge) at 5-30 p.m. Prof. V. D. Potdar Chairman Hindustani Board, will deliver the convocation address. At 3-30 p.m., at the Sabha Premises a Pracharak Sammelan will also be held.

WESTERN INDIA HARIJAN LEAGUE: (Bombay Sweepers' Union) Meeting of the sweepers of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mahaluxmi Municipal Chawls Approach Road, Bombay No. 11, when resolutions for the betterment of the Harijans and the rights of the sweepers will be adopted and a council of action will be appointed.

SOUTH INDIAN ADI-DRAVIDA YOUTH LEAGUE: A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the South Indian Adi-Dravida Youth League, Dravidians Tamil Library Nangunery Taluq Adi-Travida Mahajana Sangam and the Dravida Nadu National Society of Bombay, at 6-40 p.m., to-day (Sunday), opposite the South Indian Oil Co. to discuss the probability of requesting the Government to nominate a representative from the scheduled tribes to the San Francisco Conference.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-30 a.m. News (H), 8-15 News (E), 8-30 Light Selection, 8-50 News (M), 9-0 News (G), 9-10 To-morrow, 9-15 Indirabai Khadilkar, 9-30 Hamida Bano (Vocal), 9-45 Gururao Deshpande, 11-0 AIR Orchestra, 11-15 M. S. Bhagwat, 11-30 Geet (G), 11-45 Roshanara Begam.

12-55 p.m. News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 News (H), 1-0 Vilayat Khan (Sitar), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Music, 2-30 Music from Film, 4-20 Children's Programme, 5-0 M. S. Bhagwat, 5-25 Hamida Bano (Vocal), 5-45 Topical Talk, 5-55 Locals, 6-0 Vilayat Khan (Sitar), 6-30 News (E), 6-40 News (H), 6-45 Indirabai Khadilkar, 7-0 M. S. Bhagwat, 7-15 Hamida Bano (Vocal), 7-30 Gururao Deshpande, 8-15 News, (M), 8-30 News (G), 8-45 Let us Play You Something, 9-0 News (H), 9-20 News (E), 9-30 B. B. C. News, 9-45 Behind Rly. Ticket (E), 10-0 For Your Delight, 10-15 Interlude, 10-30 Antoni Sala.

MILLS KILL

Milled products, like white rice, flour, sugar, and oil are not only lacking in nutritive value but are injurious to health.

Always use handpounded unpolished rice, handground flour, gur or handmade sugar, and ghani oil.

IS YOUR HEALTH POOR?

May it not be due to faulty diet? Are you using white rice, maida, white sugar, and mill oil?

Try unpolished rice, wholemeal flour, gur, and ghani oil.

—A.I.V.I.A. WARDHA.

Mayor's Tea Party To Press Gallery

The Members of the Municipal Press Gallery Association and the Secretarial staff of the Bombay Municipality were entertained to tea by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor, on Saturday afternoon in the Corporation Hall. After tea, Mr. B. H. Rau, Chief Reporter, "Times of India", and the President of the Press Gallery thanked the Mayor for his hospitality and expressed the hope that after the Mayor relinquishes his office, he would continue to take the same interest in the Press Gallery as before.

Mr. B. V. Mody, Secretary, Bombay Municipality, also thanked the Mayor on behalf of the staff for his hospitality.

The Mayor in reply expressed his gratification for the very happy relations with the Press Gallery during his regime. He particularly thanked Mr. Mody, Mr. DeSouza, Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Mullaferoze Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Kulkarni for the able way in which they carried out their onerous duties during his Mayoralty. The Mayor then was introduced to the members by the President Mr. Rau

JINNAH TO APPEAR FOR KHUHRO

SUKKUR, April 6 (A.P.I.): It is understood that the counsel for Khan Bahadur Khuhro has received Mr. M. A. Jinnah's consent to appear on behalf of the Khan Bahadur at the time of arguments.

Jinnah For Bombay

NEW DELHI, April 6 (O.P.I.):—Enquiries made by "Orient Press" show that Mr. Jinnah is leaving for Bombay on the 11th by Frontier Mail. Though he has recovered from recent illness doctors have advised complete rest for few months. It is likely that after a few days stay in Bombay he will leave for some health resort to recoup his health completely.

CLOSING OF CITY HOTELS

P.R.O. Rationing Replies To Owners' Charge

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. G. G. Gokhale, Public Relations Officer, (Rationing) writes:—

You have published in your issue of April 6, a statement by the Secretary of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel-Keepers' Association charging the Director of Civil Supplies with making false statements at the press conference held on March 29, about the Hotel Panel's attitude regarding the closure of hotels in the City at an early hour in the night.

The Secretary's charge is unfounded as will be seen from the following quotation of what the Director of Civil Supplies actually said at the Conference:

"This Order (closing the hotels at 11 p.m.) was made with a view to conserving stocks of foodstuffs and milk in the present supply position of these articles. The proposal was approved by the Standing Committee of the Food Advisory Council and the Milk Enquiry Committee which was then in session. Indeed, the latter Committee consulted the Hotel Trade Panel (of which the Secretary of the Federation is a member) on 14-7-1944. The Panel thought that some people who are accustomed to take tea prepared outside their houses might be inconvenienced, but on the whole they were all in favour of closing tea shops at 10 p.m."

"As, however, the object of the Order was to conserve supplies not only of milk but also of other foodstuffs e.g., eggs, vegetables and food grains and as from the enforcement point of view it would have been impracticable to stop the service of tea at 10 p.m. and allow other articles to be sold until a later hour, Government decided to require the closure of establishments at 11 p.m. In this way 10-15 per cent of the City's milk supplies were saved and became handy in the initial stages of the Government's Milk Distribution Scheme."

RAID ON CLOTH SHOPS IN KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, April 6 (A.P.I.): Over one hundred cloth shops and godowns were raided by the local police and undeclared stocks of dhoties, sarees and other varieties of cloth worth over Rs. one lakh were seized.

"TYPHOON"
PEDESTAL FANS
TO BLOW AWAY SUMMER HEAT!
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Telephone No. 24251. Telegrams: "APPLIANCE", Bombay.
MADRAS OFFICE: P. O. Box No. 1535. MADRAS.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope that many of our readers will take part in it, especially as we are offering a special prize of Rs. 3,000 this time. This indeed offers a very good opportunity for those who wish to earn a substantial amount in the shape of a prize.

The two sets of illustrations one marked A, B, C, ... and the other numbered, 1, 2, 3 . . . . show cut portions of faces. You are asked to pick out the two portions which when joined at the dotted lines make a complete face. You will get a prize if your combinations for the faces correspond with those selected by us.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. 8. If the dotted line of "8" is placed exactly on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a man. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face, as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 11th April, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:

1. Competitors name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of the Coupon

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

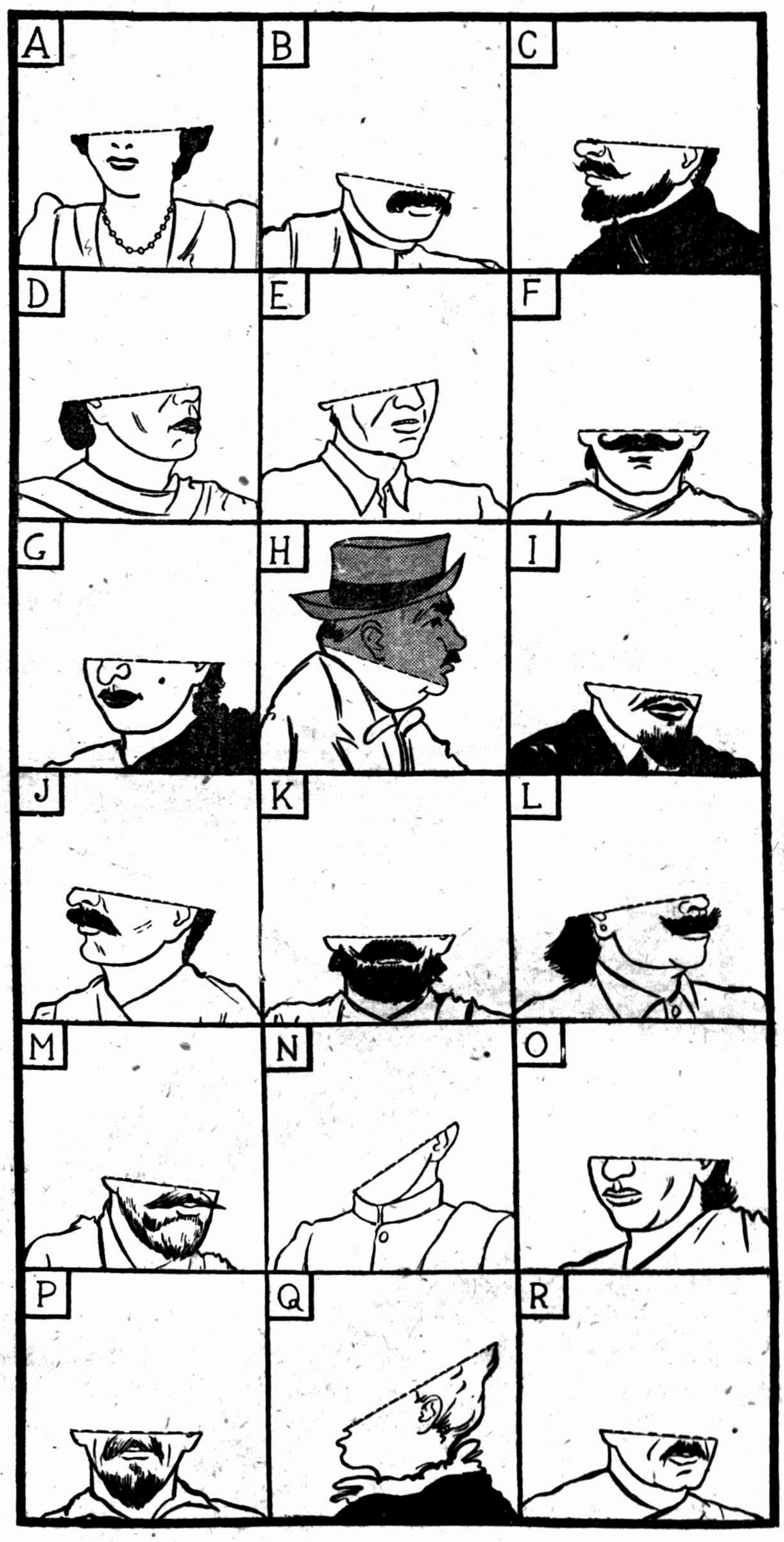
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written, legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle",
Fort, Bombay.

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 11th APRIL 1945



Cut-Faces Competition

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
							8										

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

Cut-Faces Competition	
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Name .....

Address .....

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Name .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 11th APRIL 1945

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written, legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle",
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 11th APRIL 1945

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL ADLETS

Dear Vishweshwar, very much anxious to see you. Please meet me immediately and oblige. Narsimh Shastri, Tunbebeedu, c|o Welcome Hindu Hotel, Tara House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4. (7785)

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—a suitable match either in Imperial Service or of a similar status for a very pretty, educated and highly accomplished girl of 20 years coming of a very rich, advanced and highly connected Khatri family. Corresoond Box No. 7687, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted highly educated cultured and beautiful Hindu match for Punjabi Kshatriya very handsome Imperial Service Officer, 33 years, present pay Rs. 900 p.m. Caste and Province no bar write to Box No. 7776, "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse Combined treatment. Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop'. Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs. 25-12 No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhanga (Faridpur). 7445

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi. 7556

SITUATIONJ VACANT

Wanted Manager having a good experience of the film-industry in general and distribution particularly. Salary upto Rs. 500 p.m. Evening Pictures Ltd., Central Bank Building, Delhi 7692

Wanted Managers, Chief Engineers and Chief Chemists for sugar mills—preference to gentlemen answering following qualifications. Others may also apply. Managers: B.Sc. or M.Sc. graduates, impressive personality with administrative and organising experience in large and efficient industrial concerns in senior executive posts for at least 6 to 10 years. Chief Engineers: Benares Hindu University B.Sc. (Eng.) or M.Sc. graduates with experience of at least 10 years in post of Chief Engineer of efficient sugar mills. Chief Chemists: B.Sc. or M.Sc. graduates with over 10 years experience as Chief Chemist in efficiently run sugar mills. Apply to Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. 2774

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Offers are invited from the manufacturers of Bakelite Caps, of different types and containers for Lipstick-Post Box 9048. Calcutta 2765

Economy Re-ink Typewriter Ribbons yourself—Five Minutes Job at an approximate cost of As. 2|- each. A ribbon could easily be re-inked 1/2 doz. times. Particulars and ink from Chellradh and Co., "Longview" Whitefield (M.S.M.). 7649

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (7786)

AGENT WANTED

Chief Agent wanted by Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Interview personally S. L. Roy Room No. 3. Bengal Lodge Annexe, Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 7799

FOR SALE

Motor Cycle Ariel 5.5 Electric Model Sloping Tank. Completely overhauled. Showroom condition new tyres, tubes, piston chain, etc. Property of officer leaving overseas shortly. Highest offer accepted Box No. 7803. "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all employees of the B.E.S. & T. Co. Ltd., that if they fail to report for duty on Monday morning, 9th April for their scheduled duty, they will be liable to dismissal with forfeiture of all dues.

The Bonus which would normally be paid in May will also not be paid to such employees.

A. S. TROLLIP,
General Manager.

ASTHMA OR DRY COUGH

with sticky Phlegm Hard breathing, heavy perspiration, sleepless nights, and troubles due to weak air passages, our specific remedy successfully tried over 50 years. Bottle Rs. 6 only. Ranaghat Chemical Co. Ranaghat Bengal.

5 *GREAT STARS* 5

**CHARLIE,
Suvarnalata,
Ishverlal,
Chandramohan
Kanhaiya.al,**

in SUN ARTS'
Breezy Comedy

USPAR

Director-Producer
C. M. LUHAR

Now delighting
CROWDED Houses For

5 *FIFTH WEEK* 5

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 and 9-45
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Booking 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 5
An Evergreen Release

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 7.

The local Gold and Silver markets are successfully controlled by professional operators and exceedingly favourable war advices and prospects of early peace fail to have any effect. Those who sell on hopes of approaching end of the war find themselves immdiately caught. This grave continues in the market for the past several months and at each weekly settlement Bulls provide carry over facilities by receiving large profits. Those facilities are not provided under Government rules but speculators keep on thriving on this design. Thus now one wonder whether prices will decline on actual declaration of armistice. Those dictators of prices have booked such extensive profits that they do not care for even favourable war developments. Thus the only course left open is to refrain from short sales.

The market went steady t Rs. 129/8 for forward Silver and ready was quoted at Rs. 130/12. Forward Gold was placd at Rs. 73/2 and ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 73/12.

The market was steady and closed as under :—

Ready Silver	130	4	0
Silver Settlement	129	4	0
Ready Gold to-day	73	14	0
Ready Gold Monday delivery	73	9	0
Gold Settlement	73	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 6.

There being no buyer for May delivery to accept tenders, the local cotton market is being depressed by persistent selling from ready cotton merchants. The market opened today at Rs. 433/8 for May delivery and declined to Rs. 431/8 under moderate selling and later steadied at Rs. 432/12 on scattered covering.

Later on the market was quietly steady and closed at 3 p m as under :

I C C May	432	8	0
I C C July	448	8	0
I C C September	457	8	0

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton May Contract is 544 cent points below New York May at Exchange at 331.

High And Low Cotton Prices

I C C May Highest 440-1/2 Lowest 434 Closing at 6 p m 434_3/4

I C C July Highest 455-1/2 Lowest 449_1/2 Closing at 6 p m 450-1/2

I C C September Highest 464_1/2 Lowest 458 Closing at 6 p m 459

Karachi 4F May Highest 45/12/3 Lowest 45/1/0 Closing at 6 p m 45/1/-

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, April 7.

Wheat 10/4, Arrivals little Stock 40, Khattis Gram Control Rate 7, Retail 7/8, Barley Control Rate 6, Retail 6/6, Peas Old Khattis 5/8, New 6/2/6, Arhar Old Khattis 6/12, New 7/3, Rapeseed 11 to 12, Cottonseed 10/4, Chilki 9/4, Gur 9/0, Arrivals 300 mds. Steady Silver 129/5, Gold 72/2. Markets steady good speculative support Guwar Baishak 7/4 Bardana Chet 54/12, Asuj 54/12.

Growing Tightness Of Spot Cotton In New York Market

BOMBAY, April 7.

On Friday the New York cotton market was again steady with improved buying attracted by tightness of spot cotton position and price fixing in near months.

The attention of the market was drawn to the establishment by the Foreign Economic Administration of 100 million yards of cotton piece goods export quota for the second quarter.

Early peace prospects appeared to be more or less discounted. The market is counting on a large export demand for cloth. European countries and with prospects of a small crop next year the general outlook remains constructive. Thus position influenced some buying in distant months and the session was steady.

At the opening July was one point up at 21.95 and declined to 21.94 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was steady buying and July advanced to 21.97. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton price was raised one point at 22.53c per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 6.

May	22.79+02
July	21.97+03
October	21.53+06
December	21.45+05
January	21.38+05
March	21.36+05
July highest (3 p m)	21.97+03
July lowest (10_5 a m)	21.94—
Middling Spot	22.53+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	22.17+03
July	21.96+03
October	21.52+02
Middling Spot	21.60—

NOON CALL

May	22.18
July	21.96
October	21.42

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 7.

Tata Ordinary 373, Tata Deferred 1985 Indian Iron 38/6, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32, Bombay Dyeing 1810, Central India 372/8, Century 920, Gokak 290, Kohinoor 589/6 Simplex 244, Andhra Valley 1760, Tata Hydro 205 Tata Power 1355, Associated Cement 223, Belapur 215, Bombay Burma (Old) 510.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 6.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-5/8
Consols 2_1/2 p c	83_5/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-3/16
War Loan 3_1/2 p c	105_5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	12-1/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90
National Bank of India	42-3/4

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, April 7.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months, 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. C. Rates: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 296 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange, Quiet.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money :—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone :—Easy.

'Hang the Shrew 'Krishna'...!'

That's what the Super-Sensitive-minded audiences feel and cry out when they see HER TYRANNY over the members of her own family—Her husband, daughter, sons and daughter-in-laws etc., in D. R. D. Productions Ltd., 'AINA' directed by S. M. Yusuf.

(The SHREW)
'HAPPY-DIAMOND' Release
Distribution with
DIAMOND Pictures, Ltd.

NON-STOP TENTH **10** TENTH WEEK

of Premiere Crowds!

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinees 1-15 p.m.
Plans Open: 10 to 12 and 4-30 to 6
Sekhsaria Building, Bombay 4.

AWAIT ITS EARLY RELEASE AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE

* RAGINI

FAVOURITE OF MILLION HEARTS IN MOST EXCITING LOVE-DRAMA OF PERSIA . . .

A great event in Indian film industry

PANCHOLI'S MILLION RUPEE PICTURE

SHIRIN-FARHAD

Director
PRAHALAD DUTT

with—
★ JAYANT,
★ GYANI,
★ GULAM MOHD.,
★ NAFIS BEGUM
and others.

A PRAKASH-EVERGREEN Release

Filming The War From Alamein To Antwerp

Men With Film Cameras Also Fight

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH

Other wars have been covered by journalists and still photographers, but this is the only one which future generations will be able to see on the screen.

Thanks to the devoted efforts of the 500 or so officers and men of the Army Film Unit, a complete moving picture record exists of all operations undertaken by the British Army from the middle of 1940 up to the present. Doubtless it will be extended to include Victory Parades through the enemy capitals.

The A.F.U. did not come into being until after Dunkirk, so records of that great event were unfortunately not taken. But shortly afterwards No. 1 Unit was formed by Major David MacDonald, formerly a well-known British director with Hollywood experience, and taken to Cairo. It remained with the 8th Army through all the vicissitudes of the desert fighting filming defeats as well as victories, until the Axis was finally expelled from Africa. It then linked up with the second Unit, which accompanied the drive of the First Army through Tunisia, and this Unit is now recording the successes of our men on the Italian mainland.

Highest Physical Category

The Salerno landing was particularly well covered, and the four officers and ten sergeants who were present often had to exchange their cameras for tommy-guns as the tide of battle flowed against them. One man was killed, and two wounded, but splendid pictures of the fighting were obtained and shown on the news reels in this country.

A Unit consists of about 50 sergeant photographers commanded by a major with four other officers under him. Only men in the highest physical category are accepted for this work, and before learning their job as camera-men they have to undergo complete infantry training including a course at a battle school. Those scheduled to accompany our air-borne troops must be expert parachutists, and they are always prepared to take part in the actual fighting if ordered to do so by the officer commanding the formation they happen to be with.

Besides the Unit in Italy there is another in France, some members of which landed on D-Day, and a third in Cairo. Two other Units are at present at home, and from these reinforcements are drawn to replace casualties. Since D-Day the Unit in France has lost two killed and seven wounded, and many casualties have occurred in other theatres. In order adequately to film a battle the photographers have to go right up to the front line where their cameras make them unpleasantly conspicuous to the enemy.

Confidential Work

Stories of gallant actions performed by members of the A.F.U. are legion, and their decorations include three M.C.'s, three B.E.M.'s and many other awards. During the fighting in the desert one of their officers, Lt. McClaren, formerly of the Black Watch, was taken prisoner. He managed to escape when a heavy barrage from our own artillery forced the enemy to scatter, and with the aid of a pocket compass marched 25 miles back to our lines, bringing with him 160 other British prisoners whom he had collected during the night.

Not only the big battles are filmed by the A.F.U. They also record the day-to-day life of our troops in Malta, Gibraltar, Iraq, Iran and other remote outposts. Complete records were filmed of the building up of supplies in this country prior to the Normandy invasion, and they include films of the great prefabricated harbours now being used in France. Much of their work is highly confidential, and many pictures will not be released to the public till after the war. But one of them, "Desert Victory," has shown that the A.F.U. is capable of making a film which was shown and praised throughout the world.

Arnhem Job

Still as well as cine pictures are taken, and there is about one still photographer to every four cine-men though the latter also carry still cameras for use as required. Sometimes still photographs have to be rushed home for publication in the press, and pictures of the Battle of Alamein were in the newspapers in considerably less than 24 hours of their being taken. D-Day photographs were published even sooner.

A.F.U. camera-men have accompanied the Army on all its most hazardous expeditions, including Dieppe, Madagascar and the Lofoten Islands, which formed their first big story and was filmed in technicolor. Their most recent air-borne landing was at Arnhem. Three photographers, Segeants Smith, Lewis and Walker were dropped with the troops, and remained filming the action till Arnhem was evacuated. Taking pictures was not the only job they did, however, for more than once they were called upon to take up arms to beat off an enemy attack. Fortunately all three got safely away, bringing their pictures with them, though Smith was wounded and is stil recovering in hospital.

For use by the A.F.U. a small and handy camera known as the Vinten has been evolved, and this has replaced the De Vry, with which the Unit started. Only about 1,000 feet of film can be carried by each man, so he has to be careful how he uses it. After the films have been taken they are packed in special containers and flown to England, where they are developed and censored at the War Office.

Legacy For Peace

The news reel firms are allowed the free use of them and have taken full advantage of the facility. Many millions of feet of film which will never be shown to the public are stowed away and will form useful records of fighting technique in days to come It was from miscellaneous films taken by members of No. 1 Unit that "Desert Victory" was evolved, and other notable films have been put together in the same way.

The A.F.U. is a product of the war, but it has done its job in a manner which would be praiseworthy in a formation with centuries of tradition behind it. Thanks in a large measure to its efforts, the story of the British Army has been told impressively to the whole world. until today its standing is higher than ever before. But its work may go even further than this. For when A.F.U. films are shown in days to come, depicting with a vividness which no other form of reporting can rival what the horrors of war really mean, future generations may well decide that it is better to solve their differences by peaceful means.

FREE

Youngmen send four annas stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines for your disorders free for trial to get convinced of their action and avoid deception. For full details send -/4/- stamps for the Guide Book (110 pages). Correspondence kept confidential.

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A., Famous Specialist Gold-medalist, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

They're DIFFERENT!
If all cigarettes seem to taste alike these days, switch to CROYDON MAGNUMS.....they're *different*. They bring back that pre-war flavour you miss so much.
Blended from the finest Virginia tobacco by James Hilton & Sons Ltd.
SALES DEPOT FOR INDIA P.O. BOX-1091, BOMBAY.
10 for As.5 -A LITTLE MORE FOR A BIG DIFFERENCE
Croydon MAGNUMS
Copyright James Hilton & Sons Ltd.
JWT(E) LTD.

Silent... and efficient

Silent of necessity and efficient through toil and untiring diligence, the ships of the Royal Indian Navy take their place with those of the Navies of the United Nations in the greatest sea war ever waged. India's lengthy coastline grows no shorter and India's Naval Forces are ever expanding offering opportunities to the pick of India's youth to share the responsibility of safeguarding India's shores by obtaining a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve

R·I·N

India's Navy

Details can be obtained from the Secretary of your nearest Selection Board, your District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or Recruiting Office, or D. A. A. G. (Rtg) at Bombay.

A proud appointment in itself, a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve also has many additional advantages. For example, there is no doubt that the training and subsequent experience gained while serving in the R. I. N. will provide many men with extremely fine qualifications for a successful career in civil life. Also, Government are keeping vacant a large number of posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have served with India's Forces. Vast plans are now being made to enable candidates from the Services to undergo special training at Government expense, in selected trades and professions. Those youths who give up their University studies to join the Services are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from Universities.

AAA49

Arrests Lead To Strike

Union's Efforts For Settlement Fail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following the arrests of the leaders of B.E.S.T. Workers' Union this morning some tramway men and bus men went on stike in protest.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, President of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union and Mr. M. A. Charsur, a general organiser, were arrested this morning for publishing handbills, requesting the workers of the B.E.S.T., trams and buses to go on a ten minutes' strike on the 'Chimur-Ashti Day.'

Syed Pir Badshah and Jamshetji Framji, bus drivers of the B.E.S.T. Company and Vishvanth Vasudeo and Homi Kanel, conductors were arrested on a charge of criminal intimidation of other employees of the Company, during the tramwaymen's and busmen's lightning strike on March 19th.

They were put up before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Several tram drivers, conductors, bus drivers and conductors have been arrested by the police as a sequel to the strike.

The strikers once they take their vehicles to the depots refuse to take them back again. Those who refuse are immediately put under arrest.

The strike which spread with lightning rapidity started a little after one o'clock but within an hour disappointed crowds waiting for buses and trams had to resort to the railways and taxis and victorias

Taxis and victorias demanded fabulous fares, so only the well-to-do could ravel in these conveyances which reapead a rich harvest. The humble clerk and others of his ilk going home for the week-end had to go as far as the nearest railway station to their residences by train and thin foot it out.

SCENES AT V.T. & CHURCHGATE

Both the Victoria Terminus and the Churchgate Station were chokeful of mammoth crowds and consequently passengers were advised constantly by loudspeakers how to enter and then foot it out.

Upto late in the evening the BEST services remained paralysed. Later, however, a few buses run by volunteers maintained services on some of the busier routes.

Inquiries made at the office of the Traffic Superintendent of the BEST Company showed that the authorities were doing their best to run a skeleton service with the help of volunteer drivers and conductors.

The police not only kept the impatient crowds of passengers under control but also kept a keen vigil to ensure that no untoward incidents took place

The strike continued on Saturday night and upto early hours of Sunday when we went to press.

STATEMENT BY WORKERS' UNION

The General Secretary of the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union has issued the following statement, dated Saturday:

The strike has taken everybody by surprise including the workers themselves. There was no atmosphere of strike. In fact it was agreed between the company and the representatives of the Union that all the outstanding grievances of the workers would be settled in a conference of the officers of the Company and Union officials and that if an agreement become impossible on any point the matter was to be referred to arbitration. In spite of this Government arrested four workers of the BEST Union on Friday and early this morning the President and the General Organiser were arrested. The workers have expressed their resentment at these arrests by resorting to strike, the only course left open to them. The strike is complete and peaceful and the workers have behaved with exemplary discipline. Inspite of this peaceful behaviour of the workers nearly thirty have been arrested so far.

The responsibility of the strike lies entirely on the Government. The leaders of the Union met the General Manager of the company with a view to explore the possibilities of an amicable settlement, but he (General Manager) refused to intervene in the matter and shifted all responsibility for the arrests and its consequences on the Government. He also expressed his determination to break the strike by all possible means. As an earnest of this he read out to us a notice served on the workers threatening them with dismissal, loss of bonus and other privileges if they did not resume work on Monday.

This will not terrorise the workers All that the workers wish is unconditional release of their leaders. The workers are prepared to resume their duties the moment their leaders are given back to them. The Union representatives are trying their best to bring about a satisfactory solution."

B. E. S. And T. Takes Up Strikers' Challenge

Skeleton Bus Services With Police Officials Accompanying Will Be Run During Day Time Only

From Mr. A. S. Trollip, General Manager, B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd:

Less than three weeks after they last went on strike, the bus and tram drivers and conductors of the BEST have again suddenly and arbitrarily stopped work—once more to the extreme inconvenience of Bombay's city-dwellers.

Whatever may have been the reasonability of the arguments they put forth in their previous disputes with the Company, few, if any, will be able to see their viewpoint sympathetically in the present case.

Briefly, the facts are as follows:—Four men were arrested by the police on March 19, the date of the last strike, and were brought before the court this morning, when their case was adjourned till April 14. In the meantime, the President and the Organiser of the BEST Workers' Union were arrested by the Police. The men thereupon went on strike around 1 P.M.—just at the time when office workers were leaving their offices to return home.

The absurdity and irresponsibility of the workers' attitude and their extreme high-handedness, will be obvious to all who reason the matter impartially.

MANAGEMENT TAKES UP CHALLENGE

The BEST management are taking up the challenge as well as they can. It is felt that the public will fully appreciate the position in which they have been placed. This is not the first occasion, of course, upon which the Company and the travelling public have been faced with a 'fait accompli' of this kind: it is merely the latest of a series of illegal and lightning strikes by which the Company's transport workers have sought to coerce the management. This time the latter mean to take every step within their power to put a rein on the increasingly unreasonable attitude of labour and the growing indiscipline and deliberate and inconsiderate flouting of the rights of Bombay's residents.

SKELETON SERVICES

They have decided to run skeleton bus services as far as, and where, possible. For the present, in order to guard against the possibility of hooliganism, these services will be run only in daylight, and a police officer will travel on every bus.

For the present the routes are: "B" and "C" and also "E" and "H" from Opera House to Malabar Hill and "A" route—Colaba to Crawford Market.

Buses will only stop at the main stopping stations, and the public are therefore advised to ascertain the distance between their destination and these main stops.

The position will be improved upon as more volunteers become available. It is to be hoped that those with experience of this type of work will come forward in sufficient numbers to save the public from the trouble and bother which is neither their desert nor the Company's fault.

PLIGHT OF JAP COMBAT FORCE

PLIGHT OF JAP COMBAT FORCE

GUAM, April 7 (A.P.A.): In Washington a naval spokesman said that "a good 25 per cent of the remaining Japanese major combat force" had been lost or put out of action in the engagement while the remainder was a ta... force that could readily be defeated by any of the Americans' major task forces.

The spokesman said that the emergence of the Japanese force presumably was an offensive action since it was made up entirely of fast ships. The possibility remained, however, that the action was merely an effort to escape to more tenable waters.

HANOVER CLOSING DOWN?

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (U.P.A.): The Hanover radio announced at 11-0 o'clock today that "we are closing down now as the Americans are approaching", according to a report in the "Morgenbladet."

BENGAL CLUB SINGING COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the Literary section of the Bengal Club, a singing competition for girls above 16 will be held at the Chatterjee Memorial Hall, Anglo-Bengali School, Naigaum, on Monday at 7-30 P.M.

U. S.-JAP FLEETS CLASH OFF OKINAWA

Six Japanese Warships Including 45,000- Ton Yamata Sunk

Heavy Blow To Enemy: Allied Fleet Still After Bigger Quarry

A Colourless Cabinet For Nippon!

GUAM, Saturday, (Reuter): Six Japanese warships were sunk in a naval battle between American and Japanese fleets in the vicinity of Okinawa, reports Admiral Nimitz communique, which adds that one of Japan's Supre Dreadnaughts, Yamato, was among the sunk in the battle.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ HEADQUARTERS GUAM, Saturday, (Reuter): Admiral Nimitz's communique announcing the sinking of six Japanese warships in the battle of Okinawa said that the Americans lost three destroyers and seven planes. Three hundred and ninety-one Japanese planes were destroyed. Besides Yamato, the Japanese losses included one light cruiser, one smaller cruiser and one destroyer.

Yamato was Japan's 45,000-ton battleship.

Allied Fleet Still Seeking Quarry?

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter): Japanese reports say that an Allied fleet of over 100 warships, including ten battleships is still in waters between the Ryukyu islands and southern island of Japan itself.

CAUGHT UP 50 MILES FROM JAPAN

GUAM, April 7 (A.P.A.): The American fleet finally caught up with the Japanese fleet only 50 miles from Japan yesterday and sank six enemy warships, including the battleship Yamato, and lost three destroyers. The Americans downed 391 planes of the enemy while losing only seven of their own aircraft.

The fleets clashed in the vicinity of Okinawa. 45,000 tons of Japanese warships were sunk. The battle occurred after the mighty United States Third Fleet had been cruising for weeks near the Ryukus south of Japan. The Imperial Japanese fleet was discovered by naval scout planes as it pulled out of the Inland sea, where it was heavily raked last month by Admiral Mitscher's fast carrier forces.

Powerful air forces of the Japanese struck as the Japanese fleet bore down on the American fleet.

A U. S. broadcaster from Guam says that the U. S. Pacific fleet now completely rules the Pacific Ocean and naval airmen rule the Pacific skies.

FORTRESSES BOMB TOKYO AGAIN

WASHINGTON, April 7 (Reuter):—The War Department announces, Superfortresses from Marianas bombed industrial targets in Tokyo and Nagoya to-day. It is estimated that at least 150 bombers took part.

This was Tokyo's second raid within six days. Superfortresses last bombed Nagoya, the big aircraft manufacturing centre 160 miles west of Tokyo, on March 30.

JAP GENERAL AND ADMIRAL KILLED

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7 (A. P. A.): The deaths of Lt.-Gen. Kuribayashi commander of the Japanese forces on Iwojima and Rear Admiral Ichimaru, commander of the Japanese naval and airforces in the island sector, were announced today in a Domei broadcast.

Big Reshuffle In High Command

LONDON, April 7 (Reuter): Japanese news agency today announced a big reshuffle of the Japanese High Command "in order to strengthen the defence of the Japanese mainland."

The reshuffle gives supreme control to two Field Marshal, leaders of the Japanese military fleet, Field Marshal Sugiyama, War Minister in the Government which resigned on Thursday and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata who was removed from the Supreme Command in China last November and now been appointed to overall command.

Gen. Masakagu has been appointed commander of the Overall Army Air Command, according to a Japanese War Ministry statement.

Gen. Kenji Doihara—notorious for his part in the Manchuria "incident" when he was mayor of Mukden, and who was last reported as Commander in Chief of the Eastern army—is announced to have been transferred from "the field post to the new post of Inspector-General of Military training."

New Japanese Cabinet Formed

Suzuki To Be Premier And Foreign Minister: 3 Ex-Premiers Included

LONDON, April 7 (A.P.A.): The German News Agency today said Singapore had reported the new Japanese Premier suzuki has named the following as cabinet members:

COLONEL ADMIRAL OKADA, KISHI HIROTA, GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, BARON HIRANUMA, PRINCE KONOYE, BARON WARATSUHE AND MARQUESS HIRO.

TOJO, HIRANUMA AND KONOYE ALL FORMERLY SERVED AS PREMIERS. HIRO FORMERLY WAS LORD PRIVY SEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, (April 7 (A.P.A.): The new Japanese Premier Admiral Suzuki, will serve also as Foreign Minister and Greater East Asia Minister, Domei, the official Japanese News Agency said in a broadcast today that gave the composition of the new cabinet.

The new War Minister will be Gen. Korochika Anami, Director-General of the army aviation headquarters. Admiral Yonai was retained as Navy Minister. It also had been announced previously that Hiromasa Matsuzaki, Minister of Justice in the fallen Koiso cabinet, would be retained in that post by Suzuki.

AIR RAID DELAYS SELECTION

LONDON April 7 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency reports that the selection of members for the New Japanese cabinet was delayed today by the Allied air raid, but was resumed a little before noon.

NEW YORK, April 7 (Reuter): A Japanese News Agency announcement picked up here says that Admiral Suzuki has formed a cabinet. Admiral Suzuki in addition to the Premiership will be the Foreign Minister and Minister for Greater East Asia.

MATSUZAKA RETAINED

NEW YORK, April 7 (Reuter): A Japanese News Agency message picked up here today said that Admiral Suzuki, has decided to retain Hiromasa Matsuzaka as the Minister of Justice.

After the lapse of 48 hours the 77-year old Prime Minister Suzuki finally appointed a colourless cabinet, with a notorious police chief as Home Minister.

WAR MINISTER: Gen. Korechika Anami, former Director-General of Army Aviation.

NAVY MINISTER: Admiral Mitsu-Yonai who was Navy Minister in the Koiso Cabinet.

HOME MINISTER: Gen. Kiabe, formerly Vice-President of the Board of Planning and Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police.

Minister of Justice. Hiromasa Matsusaka who held the same post in the Koiso cabinet.

NEW HORIZONS IN KHADI WORK

(Continued from Page 5)

bour. At present the tendency was to buy yarn anyhow and from anywhere. This tendency was likely to be accentuated when the rule about the sale of Khadi against yarn was enforced. Khadi bhandars in order to increase their sales of Khadi might be tempted to arrange for the sale of yarn to their prospective customers from a nearby shop. That would be most undesirable. He had put his proposals before the executive committee of the Charkha Sangh. He now requested Gandhiji to say something that would put heart into them and inspire them to forge ahead with courage and confidence. Characterising Jajuji's proposals as "very modest" Gandhiji observed that he himself would go much farther. In olden days Bombay was the Manchester of India for Khadi. Khadi manufactured in distant places was brought and sold in Bombay thanks to Shri Vithaldas Jerajani's genius for salesmanship. It was through his efforts that Swadeshi was first introduced to the public of Bombay and later Khadi, but Gandhiji had since realised that that was not the proper course. Khadi produced in a particular place should be consumed there in the first instance.

Sun And Planets

If people in any place produced without any difficulty more Khadi than their requirement, it could be supplied to the nearest place in need. A district should be the maximum limit or a province at the utmost. He for himself did not want to go as far as the province. A district was big enough for their purpose. The ideal however was that just enough Khadi for local requirement should be produced in each village. How many out of the 700000 villages of India could make that boast at present? Even in the villages where Khadi was being produced only a fraction of spinners and weavers were themselves using it-all efforts of the Charkha Sangh in this behalf notwithstanding. This was a travesty of the Khadi ideal. The proportion of half anna worth of yarn to be delivered for every rupee worth of Khadi sold was not for the villages. There Khadi should be exchanged for yarn alone. Were they afraid that by insisting on payment in yarn they would lose custom in the cities? Unless they could shed their fear they would kill Khadi. Khadi had won for itself a place of honour in society, i.e., the rich took pride in buying Khadi produced by the poor. But that was not enough. If they limited the sphere of Khadi it would serve as a means for providing economic relief to the needy but it would not help them to win Swaraj nonviolently. He was not prepared for it. If by insisting on the rule for self-spinning he was the only one Khadi-wearer left in the end he would not mind it. They had accepted Khadi as a symbol of non-violence. They had taken it up in terms of Swaraj. He would let Khadi die a natural death if it was God's will but they should not kill it by their timidity and lack of faith. Those who could not for any reason spin for themselves should get their wives, mothers, sisters or servants in the house to spin for them. In an extremity they could obtain yarn spun by a neighbour, never by paying a fancy price

Next he produced some figures which Shri Aryanayakam and Smt. Ashadevi had given him. They were the figures of yarn produced by students during the first five years of their training at the basic school at Sevagram He considered those figures to be most revealing. They were proof positive of how quickly Khadi could be introduced in the villages through Navee Talim. Cloth produced by the children during the period of their training would be sufficient to clothe the entire village and it would be the cheapest cloth possible.

He had called Khadi the sun of village industries and likened the various other handicrafts to planets in the solar system. Agriculture was one of the planets in this solar system' but it could not be the sun for the simple reason that agriculture today was not free. People had no control over land. The Government controlled it through its petty officials. The people had lost self-confidence. The land owing to bad custom was cut up into fragments. If 50 years hence he was still alive and they had control over the land he would reconsider what place agriculture should have in the solar system of village economy. This much however he could say that agriculture as it is at present could not alone develop the faculties of the mind as Khadi or other handicrafts requiring skill and intelligence could. People who lived in the constant company of the ox generally became like the ox as was said by the late Madhusudan Das.

The essence of all that he had told them during the two days, concluded Gandhiji, was that if they had faith in their ideal they should pursue it with unfaltering courage. Shastras had proclaimed that Truth alone conquers. That was the universal law. If at times it seemed to fail in life, it did not prove that the law was imperfect. It only proved the imperfection of the individual practising it. Once they realised that it would give them the necessary detachment and freedom from fear which was as essential for the success of an ideal as faith in the ideal itself.

MRS. VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT

(Continued From Page 3)

of appeasement, the same as that of Mr. Neville Chamberlain." It was a topical hit. Munich had just then arrived.

Minister For Home Affairs

After the Congress Ministry went out, Mrs. Pandit settled down as Minister for Home affairs, as a humorous writer in the press put it. She had to take charge of Anand Bhawan and play the hostess in her parental house. She supported the politics of her brother with the adept arts of the kitchen, for unlike other hostesses, Mrs. Pandit can cook grandly and set the table with exquisite taste. I would consider that she is one up against her indifferent brother in hospitality respect and the equal of her father.

We all remember that story about Pandit Motilal Nehru. Sir John Simon had arrived in India with his all-White Commission. Wherever he went he heard the tremendous shout of "Go Back Simon" who by common vote was the most unpopular person in this country. And yet Pandit Motilal Nehru invited him to dinner at Anand Bhawan. The country was outraged by this act of a leader who had violated the strict order for unrelenting and universal boycott of the commission. The Pandit did not agree. He had enjoyed Sir John Simon's hospitality in England and he must return it while Sir John was in India. The laws of hospitality are older than the laws of politics or political usage. If Mrs. Pandit had lived in Victorian times, Disraeli would have recorded her fame and celebrated her achievements in one of his striking political novels.

When she returns to India, she will return greater than ever before, great enough even for the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru. Her place in Anand Bhawan has been taken by her niece Indira Gandhi. Since her brother is not one of those who will ever take office and since her daughters are growing up, she will be soon free to pay undivided attention to politics and public work in a measure not possible before. And there is no high place in the Congress which she will not one day be called upon to occupy. It is a long time since we have had a woman President.

(Copyright).

The golf club secretary had just informed the member that he had won the monthly medal. The member looked pleased, then frowned.

"Any complaints?" asked the secretary.

"Not exactly; what's worrying me a question of precedence. Do I wear it before or after my dog and poultry decorations?"

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AAA 1066

Ambedkar's Political What's What

PAKISTAN OR PARTITION OF INDIA. By Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Thackers, Publishers, Bombay. Rs. 15-12.

Much water has flown down the Ganges since Dr. Ambedkar published his book on Pakistan five years ago. Pakistan, nevertheless, remains as much THE problem of the day in 1945 as it was in 1940. Nay, it has put all other problems into the background. It has even taken precedence of the problem of Indian freedom and Mr. Jinnah is playing his trump card "No Pakistan-No Swarajya" for all he is worth!

And yet Pakistan remains as much a nebulous proposition as ever. Dr. Ambedkar wrote his book "to expound the scheme of Pakistan in all its aspects and not to advocate it." He succeeded so admirably that the expounding itself appeared as an advocacy, though the Doctor had carefully refrained from giving his personal predilections. Since then a large number of books pro or anti Pakistan have seen the light of the day. But none approached Dr. Ambedkar's treatise either in its breadth of vision or depth of treatment. In fact many of these publications freely drew upon the material so laboriously garnered in his book without so much as the courtesy of acknowledgement, as the author ruefully points out in the preface to the new edition. They lifted not merely his arguments but occasionally even his language!

Not the least merit of the book was that it presented not merely a case but a panorama of history. All the relevant religious, social and political developments of the last few decades were delineated by the author in order to put the Muslim Leage Resolution on Pakistan in its proper perspective. It is in a sense an epitome of India's recent history, written from a particular viewpoint. It thus justifies its sub-title. "The Indian Political What's What"—Though it is very much necessary to bear in mind that it is written by a politician in the ring, who has a stake in the prize money! It's too packed with punch to be disinterested or detached. Dr. Ambedkar's anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi bias is too pronounced to qualify him as an impartial historian.

That may be a draw-back of the book, but it also makes it all the more piquant—especially its revised edition. For Dr. Ambedkar has tried to answer his critics and to express his personal opinions on Pakistan in a more clear fashion. He has therefore added a new part to the book, which is certainly the most interesting in the whole book. The learned Doctor begins by asking "Must there be a Pakistan?" His answer is conclusive and unequivocal:

> "Pakistan is unnecessary to Muslims where th y are in a majority because there is no fear of Hindu Raj. It is worse than useless to Muslims where they are in a minority because Pakistan or no Pakistan they will have to face a Hindu Raj. Can politics be more futile than the politics of the Muslim League? The Muslim League started to help minority Muslims and has ended by espousing the cause of majority Muslims. What perversion in the original aim of the Muslim League! What a fall from the sublime to the ridiculous! Partition as a remedy against Hindu Raj is worse than useless."

But after having thus demolished the case for Pakistan most convincingly, it is amazing to find that Dr. Ambedkar still supports Pakistan in a half-hearted manner on the grounds of Defence and Sentiment. But both these arguments work out rather against than for Pakistan. For if the Muslims will be a menace to the safety of India if compelled to live in Hindusthan, they will be much more of a menace if they are allowed to cut loose in a Pakistan. The more rabid among the Leaguers have never disguised their ambition to reconquer India for Islam and thus to re-establish the glory of the Moghul Empire. Pakistan is only the first part of their programme of conquest.

Similarly, is not the sentiment for Pakistan a hot-house one, deliberately created and sedulously spread during the last five years? The uaid-e-Azam himself freequently derided the Pakistan stunt in his previous Avatar. Even granting that there is a mass fever for Pakistan, it will pass away in the course of time if sober remedies are applied. Besides if one is to respect the sentiment of ten crores of Muslims for Pakistan what about the sentiment of thirty crores of Hindus, Sikhs etc., against it?

In effect, the author has made the Pakistan demand only appear more fantastic by justifying if only on these two grounds. Ultimately, Dr. Ambedkar feels that the question will have to be decided by an International Board—a conclusion shared by many other thinkers. Mr. Jinnah is, however, not likely to agree to such arbitration. Much less will he be prepared to accept the draft Act on the future Government of India which Dr. Ambedkar has presented as his main constructive proposal for the solution of a thorny problem.

Apart from these three chapters and a revised epilogue, which comprise the last part, fourteen new appendices have been added, making the revised edition a first-class reference book. No student of current politics can afford to miss this book.

JUPITER

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

National Education

SHIKSHAN SIDDHANT (PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION). By Raj Rajendra M. N. Shitole; Office of "The Rural India," Ishwardas Mansions, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7. Price, Rs. 2.

Having presented to the readers "Gram Chintan," and a number of other Hindi and Marathi booklets on rural development. the another is already wellknown.

Printed on hand-made paper and written in chaste Hindi, "SHIKSHAN SIDDHANT" is a passionate plea to reorientate the present system of education in India in the light of the times we live in and the needs of the country.

The book is an expansion of the author's own scheme of education (reproduced in Appendix). The fact that it embraces almost all the basic principles of Sargent scheme of education, though it was published by the author much before the Sargent scheme, speaks volumes for the writer's insight into the problems of educatio 1.

Like Mr. Sargent the author is emphatic on the point that though there should be no sectarian education, there must be religious teaching Likewise he is against the introduction of English in the basic institutions.

There is dearth of literature on basic education. 'Shikshan Sidhant' is a welcome addition. It should prove a good guide to those interested in the subject.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Brother D. C. Krishnan (14 years) has sent the following story of "A Poor Shepherd";—

Long ago, King John paid a visit to the castle of the Abbot of Canturbury. The latter gave him a hearty welcome and displayed all his splendour before the King. The King was astonished to see the Abbot's magnificent castle, his innumerable servants and men-at-arms, and various other things which befitted a monarch himself.

The King returned to his castle and sent for the Abbot. When the latter appeared, the King said; "Worthy Abbot, you are leading a splendid and luxurious life which does not at all become your state. However, I am going to ask you three questions. If you are not able to answer them, you will be put to death."

So terrified was the Abbot that for some time he was unable to speak. "These," the King went on, "are the questions. In how much time can I go round the world? What am I worth? What do I think?" At last the poor Abbot spoke thus; "Your Majesty, be pleased to give me thirty days to answer these questions." The King granted this request and the Abbot returned to his castle.

Now, this Abbot had a wise shepherd. He resembled his master in personal appearance. When he saw his master with a countenance pale as of dead person, he asked him what the matter was. The Abbot explained to him everything. Whereupon, the shepherd said; "Worry not, worthy master. If you will only give me your clothes, I shall appear before the King and answer his questions." The Abbot felt extremely delighted at this suggestion.

Accordingly, on the appointed day, the shepherd dressed himself in the Abbot's clothes and went to the King's Court. No one had any suspicion regarding his identity. Even the King mistook him for the Abbot and said; "Worthy Abbot, I hope you have come to answer my question. Well, in how much time can I go round the world?"

"If," replied the shepherd in disguise, "Your Majesty rises with the sun and rides with it, it will take just twenty-four hours to go round the world."

"Faith!" exclaimd the King. "Now what am I, the King of Great Britain, worth?"

The shepherd said; "Twenty-five shillings."

"What!" cried the King, "Am I worth only that?"

The shepherd explained; "Your Majesty is sovereign with a crown. A sovereign is worth twenty shillings and a crown worth five shillings. Hence altogether your Majesty is worth twenty-five shillings."

"Now," said the King, "answer my third question. What do I think?"

The shepherd answered; "Your Majesty thinks that I am the Abbot of Canturbury. But I am not. I am only his poor shepherd and I have come here to save my master."

The King was well pleased with these answers, and said; "Your wisdom has saved your master. Henceforth you are my friend." He then gave the shepherd many rich presents and sent him away.

When the poor shepherd reached master's house, the latter embraced him and thanked him sincerely for thus saving his life.

* * *

Sister Perin Wadia (15 years) writes;—

Some years ago a blind gentleman went for a walk of several miles, accompanied by his dog. He knew the road so well that he did not put the dog on a lead, but let it run loose. He had gone nearly five n iles on his way, and was crossing some fields by a footpath, when his dog gave a peculiar whine.

He was about to climb a stile when another was heard. This startled him, so he crossed the stile as carefully as he could. Just as he got over the stile, the dog gave a louder whine of alarm, placed his fore feet upon his breast, and led his master by a roundabout way out of the ordinary path.

Part of the footpath which led past a stream had been entirely washed away by a flood, so that, had the blind man continued upon the old path, he must have met with a serious accident.

* * *

Brother Ahmed Suleman has sent the following joke:—

The teacher had been giving a lesson on the use of the word 'immaterial,' and to discover what the children had learned, asked them to bring some article to school demonstrating the word.

Next day she said to one bright youth, "Now, Pravin, show me what you have brought."

"Well," said Pravin, rising, "will you please hold this stick tightly at both ends?"

Having done this, the teacher enquired what was to be done next.

"Let go one end of the stick," commanded the pupil.

"Which end?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, it's immaterial," replied Pra' vin; "there's glue on both ends."

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan" Khar - Bombay 21

TO THE FIELD
(Drawn by Dinkar.)

IN THE FIELD
(Drawn by Kanti.)

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Season Of "Master-Plans"—Planning Without Architectural Standards—Some Of The Existing Civic Anomalies—What Bombay Should Be Like—Radio Should Encourage Stage—Let India Demand What Is Hers—"Maharashtra-First" in Rural Schemes

Art rarely Figures in the war-news, but it is never missed by the Allied armies during their victorious march. The SHAEF has, in the Fine Arts and Archives Section, an organisation whose Chief Function is to investigate into the condition of Art-treasures and monuents of the countries overrun by the Nazis. The thoroughness, with which the section is operating is reflected in the survey made by it of the cultural monuments after the reoccupation of France.

Then And Now

Obviously art is following in the track of Allied Forces, and is bound to be in the Front-line of the reconstruction programmes. The recent SHAEF announcement, that all but one of the twenty-two Cathedrals, chateaux and historic buildings which rank among the most important monuments of France, are either intact or slightly damaged, is full of significance. One of the characteristics of a cultured and, therefore, art conscious nation is its keenness to build monumental structures and beautiful towns and cities—to bring about a synthesis of beauty and utility.

The high sense of monumentality developed by ancient India is evidenced in the master-pieces of plastic arts which have survived through ages. Monumentality and also beauty are receding at a rapid rate from the villages, towns and architectural structures designed by modern India. The fact that the Government have no definite architectural policy and no love for India's traditions is affirmed by the structures like the "Central Building" at Queens Road which is neither a monument nor an exaample of modernised Indian Architecture.

The Government and local self-government institutions are equally indifferent to the artistic and architectural implications of their respective programmes of planning and coustructional works. The Government of Bombay have set up a reconstruction committee which will consider in all aspects the improvement of the City and Suburbs and produce a "master plan" for their development and which will have unfettered scope to plan for better, bigger and healthier city with many new and augmented amenities; but the Government have formulated no architectural standards.

Planning Without Standards

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has also an ambitious programme of post-war reconstruction and has prepared the ground for it with the revision of the building by-laws. It had its eye on Europe for the sake of additions and alterations to the latter; but it has failed to pick up from Europe all the essentials of a modern city. There is said to be a municipal "master plan" too! Though the building regulations will cover architectural features, they are not known to have been so revised as to prescribe definite Architectural standards based on Indian traditions.

The Corporation will attend to all the details of sanitation, drainage, water-supply and lighting, and will stop at open spaces in search of Amenities. But it will not realise the necessity of creating the post of the City Architect and of enlisting the co-operation of Architects and of those who are experts in civic art. The Corporation first needs a "master-plan" for its own reformation. Bombay will be brighter and beautiful if its Corporation is brighter. The City will not change its appearance so long as its Corporation is not purged of the jaded element, die-hardism and party politics.

New Civic Order!

The season of reconstruction committees and "master-plans" is enlivened by the Greater Bombay Scheme of the Government. The Corporation has appointed a committee to consider whether the scheme will involve extension of the municipal limits of the city. Bombay threatens to be a grand grave-yard of India's architectural traditions, as no measures are suggested to restrain the Marine Drive monstrosities from multiplying themselves and no architecture policy is known to have been laid down for the new works.

Master-plans should not perpetuate the civic anomalies and practices like the construction of advertisement-porches appearing as bumps of buildings on foot-walks and like the location of luxury-underground places of public convenience in the centre of imposing localities like Boribunder. The permanent conference of statues in the area of and beyond Dhobi Talao should be discontinued. Statues and other ornaments should be considered as the requirements of barren localities and newly developed areas. If the master-plans will retain the existing anomalies the civic order which will spring from them will be full of angularities.

Scope Of Planning

The Greater Bombay Scheme with extended municipal limits should be taken as a scheme of planning for Greater Bombay. With the natural environments of the sea, creek, lakes, cliffs and hills Bombay has an enormous scope of development as a beautiful island-city; but the Government and the Corporation have never thought of exploiting such environments for the development of beauty-spots and other amenities. Even the flat shore of chaupati can be bedecked with at least one pier jutting into the sea and providing refreshments, entertainments and swimming and boating facilities to the visitors. Similar amenities and beauty-spots will prove to be lucrative investments; but imagination is needed to plan them.

Beauty-spots, gardens and ornaments should be integral parts of the design of a modern town. The Corporation has come to the stage of open spaces and gardens with statues of officials political leaders or business-men located here and there. There could be better ornaments for gardens than memorial statues. Bombay has to its credit a galaxy of front-rank sculptors. The Corporation ought to invite them to decorate gardens and other select spots with sculptures symbolising the ideals and aspirations of modern India.

Should Be Municipal

To work out an artistic design of Bombay with skilfully planned and logically disposed gardens, beauty-spots, squares and circles is not the job of the corporators-the laymen or of engineers. The Corporation ought to secure the co-operation of artitsts, architects and experts in civic art. Beauty should be the guiding principle of planning. Monumentality should be the aim of a few architectural undertakings. Bombay should be beautiful and moreover Indian in its architectural standards.

The provision of artistic and cultural amenities is a problem of civic planning. It should be a municipal concern and not a private-commercial enterprise. The unrestricted growth and haphazard distribution of cine-theatres convey the correct impression that Bombay is following no civic design and that its corporation has no interest in the cultural life of the people. The corporation ought to take a wider view of civic organisation and ought to provide theatres, art-galleries and museums wherever they are needed. The artistic and cultural amenities are better investments than the underground places of public convenience; and they must be included in "master-plans."

Stage And Radio

"Marathi Rangabhoomi" has appeared as a new heading in the programme of the Bombay station of the All-India Radio for April 6. It was a review of the popular bits of the Marathi stage which is hard hit by the talkie. Why was it not introduced as a regular feature in both the Marathi and Gujarati sections? The radio has after all, thought of the stage and the Bombay Station has made a happy beginning with its favourite province-Maharashtra.

The music-programmes of the Bombay Station have created a wrong impression that classical musicians are almost absent in Gujarat. Here is an opportunity for the station-authorities to do some justice to it by telling the listeners that the only province in which the stage is a flourishing institution with a few plays having made a record run of over three hundred nights is Gujarat. The province should now cite the precedent set by the Marathi section and demand reviews of its stage productions.

Since the radio has made an approach to the stage, it should further encourage the latter by broadcasting select songs from popular plays. Being recorded music, the film-songs should not be allowed to claim separate representation; but if the screen is conceded the privilege of representation on the radio-programmes through reviews and songs of the films; the stage should be held fully justified in demanding treatment on the terms of equality with the Screen. The radio should hold the balance between the stage and the screen instead of pampering and boosting, the latter alone

India Should Demand

Art-treasures worth millions of pounds removed by the Germans from the museums and wealthy homes of Belgium and Holland are being traced in many cases by secret underground information; and also the assistance of the neutral countries is being secured in order to locate their whereabouts. Art thus happens to be one of the main and immediate concerns of the countries liberated from the clutches of the Nazi gangsters.

European countries will regain the possession of the Art-works even if the same are not the examples of their own art. Is this, therefore not the opportune time for India to declare her intention to get back, whatever is possible, of the Art-treasure that is lost to her? The termination of the war in Europe will probably create a situation which will raise the question of the disposal of the unclaimed or unidentified works of art. India should then claim whatever is found to be Indian and should also demand from the Western countries the restoration to herself of the unique Art-works in return of reasonable values.

Gujerat Inquires!

The Government of Bombay have introduced a scheme of visual education and recreation for the rural areas and have started to exhibit the films of rural interest to the villagers. Four specially built vans equipped with projectors and sound apparatus are already operating in the districts of Sholapur, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Satara but not in Gujarat.

If the scheme is intended for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, one would like to know the principle on which the order of the districts is selected. Maharashtra stood first in the selection for the inauguration of the Rural Broadcasting scheme and it has retained its front rank in visual education. Gujarat would like to know why it is treated by the Government as their step-child for the purposes of the rural schemes.

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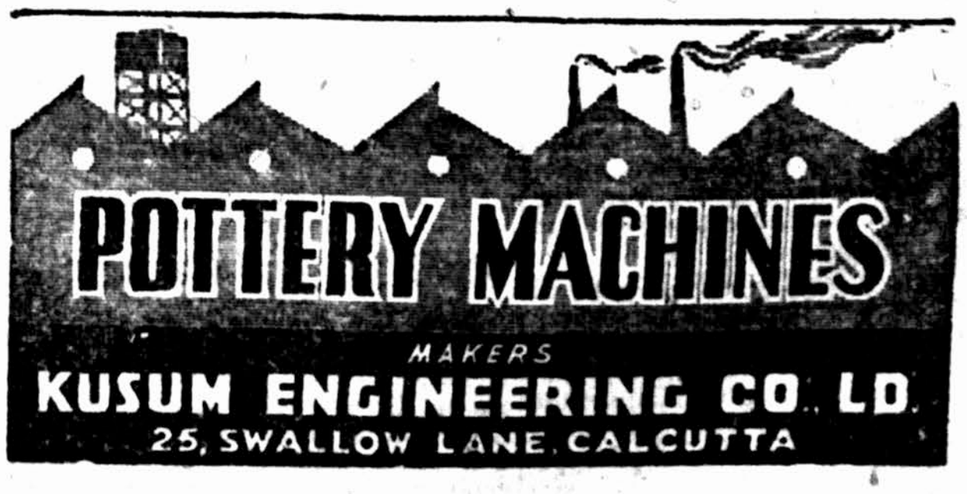

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Ten miles from Delhi, beyond the buried ruins of the ancient Indraprastha, new buildings have arisen which house one of the most remarkable educational institutions.

This new home of learning has been built on a barren plateau, symbolising, as it were, the hard and unfriendly soil in which it grew.

It is situated on land that is rich in historic tradition and represents a continuity of culture and knowledge peculiarly Indian.

Not far from it is the softly-flowing Jumna, its canal head and water-locks at Okhla. It rejects neither the wisdom of old nor the modern sciences.

Finally, it is cheek by jowl with a mud-hut village, established *among* the people, *for* the people.

This is the Jama Millia Islamia or the National Muslim University, founded in 1920, by the joint efforts of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali and Mahatma Gandhi. Here they train good Muslims, good Indians, good citizens!

★

Laboratory Of National Education

Looking at the simple beauty of the extensive new home of Jamia, it is difficult to imagine that it began in 1920 in a dozen tents which served as a residential hostel for students and teachers, while classes were held (Shantiniketan-fashion) under the tree. Started as a revolt against the Government-ridden Aligarh Muslim University, the Jamia has had to suffer innumerable difficulties. It had no money. Its degrees are still not recognized by the official Indian and British Universities–though they were recognized on the continent and in America. Its students could, of course, get no Government jobs. Nor did it receive any Government grants.

And yet the Jamia has made phenomenal progress during the last 25 years, achieving not only distinction but even 'respectability.' Today it is one of the most important educational and cultural institutions shaping the India of tomorrow–with its school, college, library, publishing house, translation bureau, department of literary research, etc. Indeed it is more an influence than an institution. For, through its text-books and publications, and the high academic prestige of its professors, the Jamia influences educational activity and cultural life of the country to a much greater extent than one can imagine from the limited number of its students. As a distinguished, foreign observer has said, the Jamia is a laboratory where far-reaching experiments in education and cultural synthesis are being tried, experiments which will help to determine the course of national education in a free India.

Though primarily an educational institution, the Jamia, with its khaddarclad students and teachers, has kept the ideals of freedom and patriotism alive among a substantial section of Indian Muslims, notwithstanding the storms of fanaticism and separatism that have been raging of late. Its publication department has published the largest amount of patriotic literature in Urdu–including translations of the autobiographies of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal.

★

Zakir Sahib

The progress made by the Jamia is due, partly, to the support that it has received from a large number of its friends and sympathisers, few of them rich, and not all of them Muslims, partly to the devoted service of those idealists who have been working for it since its inception at ridiculously small salaries–not unoften without any salaries! But, above everything else the one factor which has contributed most to the success of the Jamia, is the personality of Doctor Zakir Husain Khan, its principal. Few institutions owe so much to a single individual as the Jamia owes to him.

A brilliant student, a distinguished scholar, powerful orator, handsome and possessing an impressive personality, Zakir Husain could have been anything that he might have chosen–the Director of Education in a province, Minister in a state, a political leader of all-India stature, even President of the Congress. But he preferred the obscurity of sincere, hard, constructive work rather than money or fame. He buried himself in his work for the Jamia, not only choosing a life of poverty but even exhausting in the cause whatever property he possessed, ruining his health and his eye-sight. He drove himself with the untiring zeal of a warrior, he fired his colleagues with the same flame of idealism that glowed within him, he taught students, wrote books, lectured, toured the country to 'beg' for funds, and all the time, he organised the Jamia–department by department-and planned for its future development. To-day he can look back at his achievement with a feeling of pride and self-fulfilment, but HE WON'T because to him what has been achieved is but the fraction of what he aims at!

National recognition of Zakir Husains' genius for educational planning when Mahatma Gandhi chose him to be Chairman of the National Basic Education Committee. The Wardha Scheme owes as much to Gandhiji's intuition as to Zakir Husain's rare combination of idealism, knowledge and practical experience of educational activity. It is a fact, not without political significance, that a devout Muslim like Zakir Husain has been the educational conscience-keeper of Mahatma Gandhi for almost a decade now.

A life of hard work has prematualy given him a profusion of grey hair in the beard that so well frames his fair, handsome and powerful face. But Doctor Zakir Husain, dressed in khaddar sherwani and Gandhi cap, remains as modest and self-affacing as ever, full of spirit and cheerful optimism, vigorously out-spoken and yet extremely gentle for one of his sturdy build and great height. He is today undoubtedly one of the six greatest living Indians (whoever you may choose as the other five) and has all the marks of greatness–including incurable modesty, the almost fanatical unwillingness to see any special virtue in himself!

★

The Jamia completes twenty-five years of its life and is planning to celebrate its Silver Jubilee towards the end of 1945. It is not merely the coming-of-age of an institution but a land-mark in the evolution of our national education. Doctor Zakir Husain is one of those who gave us a new concept of education–turning out patriotic, upright citizens instead of the servile clerks Macaulay's system had been producing. In return, what is the nation giving him as a gift for his Jamia on this happy occasion?

★

Book Of The Century

Does the contemporary reading public know it when a great, immortal, book is published? Did the ancient Greeks realize the importance of *Republic* when Plato wrote it? Did the French of the eighteenth century appreciate the world-shaking quality of Voltaire's writings? Did the Americans know what they were getting when Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence or when Walt Whitman published his deathless verses? Will the world to-day realize the historic importance of "THE MIND OF MAHATMA GANDHI" (compiled by R. K. Prabhu and U. R. Rao and published by Oxford University Press, Rs. 3/-)? It is more than the Book of the Year. It is the Book of the Century–even as Marx's CAPITAL was the Book of an earlier century!

Those who read it in manuscript have already declared that it constitutes "a new Gita, a new Bible," and one of the compilers thinks it reads like IMITATION OF CHRIST by Thomas A. Kempis. One might or might not agree with either of these opinions, but in years to come undoubtedly it will be read as the testament of one of the great leaders and moulders of humanity.

"The Mind of Mahatma Gandhi" is a remarkably exhaustive compilation of the gleanings from the writings of Gandhiji which took the compilers a dozen years to prepare. But the effort was worth while for here, arranged in a comprehensible manner, is the essence of Gandhiji's teachings and philosophy. The value of such a clear record is self-evident when we consider the tremendous spiritual and political influence over millions that Gandhiji has wielded in his own times and the even greater influence that his teachings are likely to have on the generations to come. The gospel of Gandhi might be too idealistic, too visionary, for general practical application but it must shine for ever as a beacon to guide humanity–even like the Sermon on the Mount. Thanks to Messrs. Prabhu and Rao, this gospel is made available to the entire English-speaking world–and (through translations) to the entire humanity. It is a book that ought to be read by the leaders of thought in England, Europe and America, for it will help their understanding of Gandhi–and through him of India!

★

Gospel Of Gandhiji

Here are a few gems from this rich treasury of indestructible moral doctrine;—

NOT A SAINT "I myself do not feel a saint in any shape or form. But I do feel I am a votary of truth in spite of all my errors of unconscious ommission and commission.... I claim to be a simple individual liable to err like any other fellow mortal."

ONE WITH THE WORLD: "Whenever I see an erring man, I say to myself I have also erred; when I see a lustful man I say to myself, so was I once; and in this way I feel kinship with everyone in the world and feel that I cannot be happy without the humblest of us being happy."

TRUTH ABOVE ALL: "I have no God to serve but Truth... I am devoted to none but Truth and I owe no discipline to anybody but Truth.'

ART AND THE PEOPLE "Show them Truth first and they will see Beauty afterwards.... Whatever can be useful to the starving millions is beautiful to my mind. Let us give today first the vital things of life, and all the graces and ornaments of life will follow. I want art and literature that can speak to the millions."

THOU SHALT NOT KILL: "Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed.... Non-violence is not meant merely for the *rishis* and saints. It is meant for the common people as well. Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute."

DOUBLY BLESSED: "Passive resistance is all-sided sword; it can be used anyhow; it blesses him who uses it and him against whom it is used..." It never rusts and cannot be stolen."

WOMEN, ARISE!: "If I was born a woman, I would rise in rebellion against any pretension on the part of man that woman is born to be his plaything."

TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS NEED: "To a people famishing and idle the only acceptable form in which God can dare appear is work and promise of food as wages.... God created man to work for his food, and said that those who ate without work were thieves... Every man has an equal right to the necessaries of life."

CLASS WAR: "I do not fight shy of capital. I fight capitalism. By the non-violent method, we seek not to destroy the capitalist, we seek to destroy capitalism."

MAN AND MACHINE: "What I object to, is the craze for machinery not machinery as such.... The supreme consideration is man. The machine should not tend to make atrophied the limbs of man ... Organization of machinery for the purpose of concentrating wealth and power in the hands of a few and for the exploitation of many I hold to be altogether wrong."

INDIA: "An India prostrate at the feet of Europe can give no hope for humanity. An India awakened and free has a message of peace and goodwill to a groaning world."

FOR AND AGAINST: "I am not anti-British... but I am anti-untruth, anti-humbug, and anti-in justice."

MAHATMA GANDHI

His "Mind" makes the Book of the Ceutury

★

Nobel Peace Prize

From a reading of this book, the figure of Gandhi emerges above the dust and din of politics, a heroic and noble figure, speaking of the ultimate truth, for generations to come. It is charged with his passion for justice, for humanity, for freedom, for brotherhood–above all, his passion for Peace!

If the Nobel Prize is really a recognition of an outstanding effort in the cause of Peace, this book will convince the world that no one deserves it–or has deserved it-more than Gandhi. Not that he needs prizes or medals or rewards, but because the world needs him. And the award of the Nobel Prize to him would be one way to make the world listen to the one man who stood in the midst of the world's most cataclysmic orgy of destruction, holding aloft the tattered, blood-stained banner of Peace and Love, of Humanity and Brotherhood.

★

Hindu-Muslim Pani

SOMENDRANATH GUPTE writes from St. Johns College, Agra:—

"When I looked at THE LAST PAGE first of all, as usual, of this weeks' Chronicle Weekly, I came across the title "Blood and Water." The view that was expressed (by the Chronicler) coincides with mine. I cared to find the views of a dozen other friends, and here are the results:—

1. None of us as yet had bothered about the sign-boards. When we were thirsty we drank at the water-stall nearest.

2. None of us has any objection t drinking water from anybody's hand, as long as proper sanitary conditions prevailed, which applied equally well to Hindus or Muslims or Harijans. We were all agreed that sanitary conditions are maintained usually.

3. The distinction is perfectly arbitrary and absolutely useless, and should be abolished AT ONCE, as it is calculated to create a gulf between the two major communities of India.

Hope you will care to publish these lines which represent the views of a great majority of students-male, female, Hindus, Muslims and Christians-of my college.

The bookmaker was ill. He sent his small son for a certain doctor. A different doctor arrived. The son was asked to explain.

"Well, you see, Daddy, it was like this. There were a lot of brass plates on the doors, and when I got to the number you gave me I saw 'Consultations 11 to 12,' and the chap down the road was offering 'Consultations 10 to 1.' I know you'd like the one who gave the best odds."

"This Is To Certify..."

Humorous Skit

By THOMAS BRA

One of my pals used to tell me, when he was in the marbles stage, that when he grew up he would most like to be in a position when he could pass on weighty certificates to his friends.

A precocious child he was and to have such a lofty ambition was in itself a good augury. I remember, when he was in the sighing stage, he himself had to go on a shikar for a testimonial, the one and only flattering label that he sought. He passed into his never-marry stage comparatively ignoring the very existence of certificates, as he was rather comfortably employed through the meritorious efforts of his maternal grand uncle.

Now, in the broad-girth stage, wielding power like a Patriarch he is something in the Railways, and with more than a tremor in my heart I approached him for a certificate. I expected that he would be employing a good deal of his office time thinking up and writing testimonials; and I was not disappointed.

"Hello, old chap! Our one and only Bra." he greeted me putting his Parker aside. "How are you getting on?"

"Oh", I said very casually, "middling. Nothing much to send an airgraph home about."

I shrank into my old shoes at the haughty, patronising manner of this big shot. Who would think now just how many times I have walloped him at marbles!

"You don't mean to tell me", he said—and there was a trace of triumph in his top-dog voice—"you don't mean to tell me Bra, that you're out of work? Well, I'll see what I can do. Now let me see,—how about a certificate or two? I suppose that's what you've come for?"

I silently nodded.

"I knew it!" he continued. "As a matter of fact I've just finished thirteen of them. You remember old K—, the fellow who got mumps just before the final exam? Well, I wrote a rather thumping one for him—or rather for his son-in-law. Seven adjectives, three superlatives, and more than two exclamations in his testimonial. I wouldn't be surprised if he gets a very important job. I mean to say seven adjectives.....And our old friend S— I put in some grand officialese for his nephew: I'm sure he's going to click one of these days.—Now What shall I write about you?"

I smiled. "You know me, don't you? I mean, you know me enough to write something subtly elevating?"

"But I don't know what you have been doing all these years. Not that it really matters, of course, I can easily fill up a page of double-space typescript. But I'm afraid I've exhausted my stock of epithets for to-day, unless I repeat myself, which I hate to do, considering the artistic and creative work a certificate entails. I tell you what—you give me the flesh and blood, I'll fit in a bone here and there, eh?"

I almost blushed at the prospect of expressing in choice words all that I thought of myself. But one had to be tight-lipped; so I clutched my brain and this was the result:

I have very great pleasure in volunteering to write a few words about Mr. Thomas Bra. He is known to me for a considerable time, and during the time I knew him and moved with him, I have been able thoroughly to understand the great man that he is. (Bone so far.) He is smart, industrious, clever, and has a most remarkable intellect (flesh and blood, here.) The extraordinary coolness with which he can face even the most embarrassing situation the amazing promptitude with which he can successfully achieve any task set him, and the genial humour which he displays all along are part of his equipment that I unreservedly stand guarantee for. He comes from an ancient and time-honoured family (more flesh and blood that I proudly supplied), and is honourable, good-natured and absolutely trustworthy. He will succeed tremendously in any walk of life and I wish him the best of everything.

"That last sentence is rather good, isn't it?" he said. "Balanced, I should think. Although the fact that you haven't succeeded so far in any walk of life may be ignored."

I got up to thank him, and said, "You need not feel awkward about that last sentence: I am not exactly unemployed."

"Oh," he exclaimed, "I thought —but then why do you want the certificate?"

"It's for my brother-in-law's cousin: he graduated this year, you know."

I expected a puzzled frown on his face for my silly trick. But I did not realise how well these certifiers can take bad news. "Is that so?" he asked pleasantly, "then I had better change the name.....'

My brother-in-law's cousin is now an Officer on some Special Duty!

I have often wondered why an employer who himself must have gone through this insincere and blackmarket process of being well-certified, insists upon getting these meaningless credentials from an applicant. The very phraseology of a certificate may belie the spirit and essence of its sentiments. Who would mind wishing "every success" to the acquaintance of an acquaintance? For my part, I would wish every one in the world the best of everything and write as much in a testimonial. But then, who would want to get one from me?

Nevertheless here is a tip for certificate writers. You should never write what you mean. Vagueness is of the utmost importance. You cannot specify in a certificate that the chap is not very bright in trigonometry or that he is but a glorious mediocrity who can harm no one in the least even if he wished. Ambiguous phrases like "stolid integrity" and "unmistakable shrewdness" must be freely sprinkled throughout the certificate. It only goes to prove the political dictum that sincerity alone will never pay.

He is smart, clever and industrious.

Getting jobs is not the only situation in life which calls for these literary compositions. Once a friend of mine developed a tearing headache and we sent for some brandy in the hope that this well-known medicinal analgesic would relieve him—and incidentially me too. The servant returned saying that as it was Sunday, liquor would not be sold before six in the evening, unless a doctor commandeered the delectable drug. Evidently my friend was a fool to have got the neuralgic attack at that very invonvenient hour. However I managed to write out a bold and flourishing certificate indicating the serious condition my "patient" was in, signing it Thomas Bra, M.B., B.S. It is needless to add that we got as much brandy as we wanted at that "unearthly hour" The power of a certificate is indeed immeasurable!

It would be interesting to visualise the psychological make-up of the three dramatis personae of the Certificate Comedy: the Certifier, the Certified, and the Dope. The last is the man whom the instrument is supposed to impress. The one who writes out all the jibberish in superlative vagueness is in reality paying himself a compliment, because what actually interests him is not the merit of the man, but the influence and awe which his signature might carry.

The dope who reads through all the painful eulogy of a seedy-looking job-hunter promptly disbelieves all that is written, and even when all vagueness is eliminated and the certificate is of the sterling variety, he merely reads between the lines. Finally the person who is the subject of all this unhealthy flattery and deliberate misrepresentation is ever in a state of bewildered uncertainty, neither believing all that has been written in his favour nor even all that has been shrewdly omitted and discredited. He really cannot say whether he is the genius that his patron has made him out to be or the idiot that his future employer really considers him as. But this rarely worries him, so long as he gets the job. And that's all that matters.

Strangely enough, the competence of the certifier never comes into question. Screen stars turn into health-experts and skin-doctors when certifying soaps; politicos become psychiatrists when talking eloquently about the integrity, sanity and intelligence of non-descript mediocrities; unscrupulous businessmen change into confessional priests when guaranteeing the moral character of their friends' unemployed and unemployable dependants and Government officials put on avuncular robes when recommending an utterly inefficient man for a post. But such is the practice; and custom has its own sway on human activities.

In vain, therefore, has the wise man said: "Eschew privilege, banish privilege, accepting for yourselves and offering to others success or failure as talents and industry warrant". Why privilege or "pull" in sychophantic slang is the very foundation of a successful career, as my brother-in-law's cousin will tell you any day!

SCIENCE'S YARDSTICKS

Hampstead Replaces Copenhagen

By Paul Wegner

Hampstead, a famous London suburb, has during the war become a torch-bearer of international co-operation. It harbours a precious shrine for the benefit of mankind on behalf of the League of Nations, thanks to the arduous work of British scientists. Of that we were reminded when it was reported recently that penicillin had been added to the series of biological standards. What is behind that story?

When we went to school we learnt that somewhere in Paris there was a yardstick (actually a metre stick) made of platinum. It was carefully conserved and every precaution was taken that it should not be subject to any change of temperature or outer disturbances. Thus, the ideal standard yardstick was created and preserved for the benefit of the world.

London is the world centre for yardsticks which have a somewhat different purpose. They are used in science and medicine for measuring the potency of certain very important remedies, such as antitoxins, arsphenamines, vitamins, insulin, sex hormones, heart drugs, and penicillin.

What does this mean? Everybody knows that these remedies are indispensable for the control and treatment of diphtheria, tetanus, gas gangrene and other infections for diabetes and other diseases. It is clear, therefore, that there should be a place somewhere in the world where the manufacturers of these biographical agents and the scientists who use them in research can always get the standards they require for their work.

It is reassuring for doctors, too, as well as their patients to know that the drugs are always "up to standard." These biological standards have been fixed on an international basis, and by their almost universal adoption and application a kind of international currency has been established.

The place where all the biological standards are maintained is the National Institute for Medical Research at Hampstead. The standards are representative samples of the particular substance for which they are destined. Thus, they serve as the basis of standardisation and of manufacture all over the world. They, are, like the yardstick in Paris, preserved under conditions ensuring their permanency.

Their care is the responsibility of the Department of Biological Standards at Hampstead, established by the Medical Research Council over 20 years ago. From the beginning one of its most important services has been to the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

Before the war the biological standards for the antitoxins and tuberculin were maintained at the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen. When Denmark was invaded the Institute at Hampstead saved the day; for it was able to make the identical or exactly equivalent British serum standards available, at the reqsent of the League of Nations.

Hampstead was in this fortunate position because the National Institute for Medical Research had always maintained a complete series of the standards for the antitoxins and tuberculin for supply to Britain and the countries of the British Commonwealth. This measure of purely British origin helped, when the emergency arose, to maintain this international service—which, by the way, is free of charge— to the public health of all countries.

With regard to the future Sir Henry Dale, the great British scientist who is President of the celebrated Royal Society and the former Director of the National Institute for Medical Research, said in an address at the anniversary meeting: "All these standards, we may hope, will be available for transfer to whatever international authority may be established in succession to the League, as a tangible and material result of genuinely international collaboration which the League has been able to initiate and maintain among men of science, to the permanent advantage of the world."

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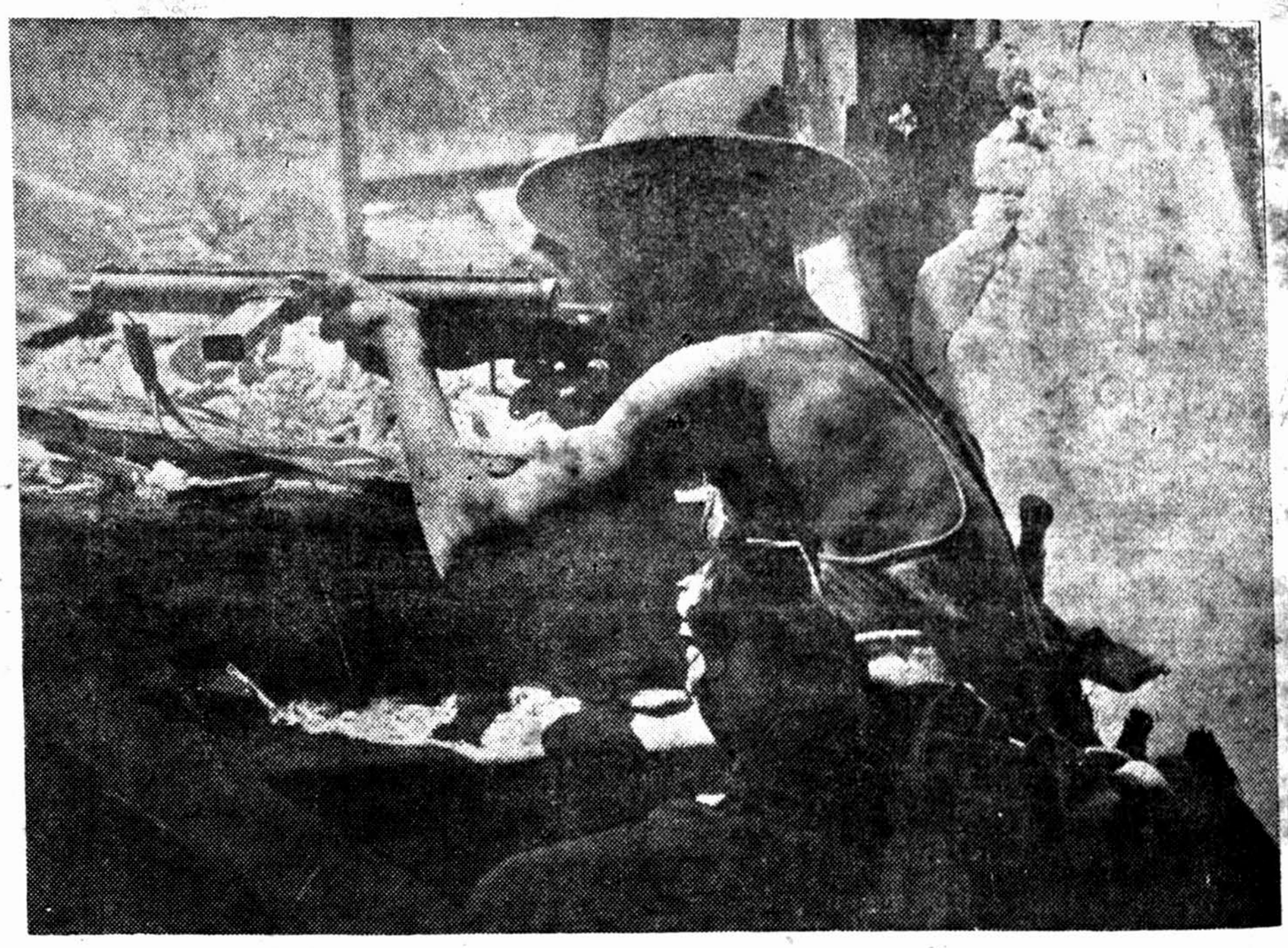
VICTORIOUS BATTLE OF MANDALAY



(Right)
Rifleman Birkhalai Gurung, Gurkha Rifles, answers enemy sniper fire among the ruins of the Town.

Watch for snipers as Sappers fill crater in road.

British troops pass dead Jap lying in roadway.

Madras Sappers swing open the main gate of Fort Dufferin, the occupation of which marked the end of the battle.

Gen. Rees, (right) 19th Indian Division leader, and Senior Officers watch an attack on the Fort from Mandalay Hill.

"DEM IT ALL!"

By J. M. N. WADIA

It was Sunday. It was a bus. It was held up.

It was the usual seventh excess passenger who held it up. It was the usual argument between him and an Inspector, the pink of politeness, who was entreating the passenger, as a very special favour, to step off the Bus and not to detain it any longer.

Clad in immaculate European costume, the Hindu passenger did ultimately step off the Bus, but not without saying "Favour be damned." Then it was the turn of the Inspector, who cast all politeness to the winds and leaning out of the Bus, shouted at the passenger, "YOU DAM, YOUR FATHER DAM, YOUR GRANDFATHER DAM"! Then, either out of breath, or ignorant of the correct nomenclature to designate the grandfather's father, he stopped short and, turning to me, wailed, "See Sir, I tell him "favour" and he tell me "dam."

Soothing him by nodding approval of his rejoinder, I closed the incident for all concerned. Like "the policeman's life", the lives of Bus Conductors and Inspectors are not happy ones today and nine times out of ten the passenger is to blame. As a regular Bus passenger, I can truly say this, in the hope that it serve to make the faulty bus passengers more appreciative and less aggressive.

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Another incident. It was a Tram. In it, were besides others, a Parsi Priest, who was a veritable old bag of bones, clad in dingy white priestly raiments and a loosely tied priestly turban, even more dingy than white, with a straggling "goatee" beard at which the moths appeared to have been, and a lady, typically Byculla Anglo-Indian, in the usual maternity gown.

The conductor demanded her fare, but she insisted that he issue her the ticket first and get paid afterwards. The conductor equally insisted that the process be reversed. It was certainly none of the dingy priest's business, but he needs must enter the lists against her. In an admixture of Gujrati and broken English he asked the lady, "What you think? Such a big and "BEST" Company will eat up your one anna? The lady retaliated in choicest Byculla-Billingsgate, asking the Priest to "Choop rao" and blacken his face. Promptly the Priest retorted, "You blacken your face", and then, "but that is not necessary. God has already made it black,"! .... While this exchange of compliments was proceeding, the priest turned to me repeatedly and asked me pathetically "Peloo Shoo" (What is that)? I asked him "What was what" and he explained what they (the lady and her kin) call each other when they quarrel and fight. I was unable to enlighten him.

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Meanwhile, the lady was preparing to drop off the Tram. The priest was in a desperate plight, unable to recollect the impolite expression he yearned to apply to the lady, till just as the lady descended, it came to him. In wildest glee he leant far out of the Tram and yelled at the retreating figure of the lady, "DAM PHOOL", "DAM PHOOL."

The lady became positively vitriolic, shaking her umbrella and hurling imprecations at the priest, who, now supremely happy, leant out still further. Promptly a tramway standard caught him behind the ear and flung off his turban. Whirling and twisting, like a large blue beetle struck down with a cane, he landed on one ear on the floor of the Tram, almost stunned, but his thin lips still forming the fond abuse, "DAM PHOOL", "DAM PHOOL"!

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